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Hardware,
Stoves and
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Victoria Daily Times.

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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1893. No. 234

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At this Season of the Year
We are the Only House in the City
That Makes a Specialty of

Mantles, Jackets and Capes

We believe in everything in season, and consider "Cheap Sales" just now out of all reason, and an evidence of the unsaleableness of the stock carried. When the proper time comes, if there are any of our Jackets left, we will give you a cheap sale that will not be based on the cost price. Our present prices cannot be beaten for cheapness in the city. Inspection and comparison of prices and styles invited.

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Be caught in the rain without an Umbrella when you can buy one from us

For 25 Cents

Correct thing for School Children. Only 10 doz. Call early if you want one.

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.....Have you tried a box of.....
HARRY SALMON'S Siestas REDUCED TO 25 FOR 50c.
They are made of the finest Havana Tobacco and all who try them COME AGAIN. Salmon Block, cor. Yates and Government St.

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The BEST Brand on the Market.

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Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
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42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

STOPPED BY THE POLICE!
Morris' Saturday Drawing
What is our Country coming to?
But we WILL do trade.
A rebate of 5 per cent. to all purchasers.
Premiums to all customers.
Tickets as usual.
MORRIS, The Leading Tobacconist

WEILER BROS.
Latest Arrivals
Japanese Leather Paperhangings, 36 in. wide
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White Satin Finish & Marcella Bed Quilts
Table, Banquet and Library Lamps
Tea Kettles with Wrought Iron Stands
New additions to Furniture and Carpet Stocks always arriving.
SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—800 pounds of Jam; 5 cents per pound. H. S., Times office. oct5-2t

A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as House-keeper, or to take charge of a couple of children. Address J.L., Times office. oct5-2t

100 BOYS WANTED AT ONCE to bring to 56 Pandora street from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, 100 ink bottles and 100 vaseline bottles. Cash will be paid by Professor Tottenham. o5-4t

CASH PAID
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's
CAST OFF CLOTHING
S. J. BOOTH & SON,
oc5 1m 81 Johnson Street.

Stock Sale
AT THE CITY MARKET,
BY W. FURNIVAL & CO.,
TO-MORROW, Friday, Oct. 6th,
AT 2 P.M.
Horses, Buggies, Phaetons, Carts, Carriages, Harness, Etc.
Further entries solicited. Terms cash.
W. FURNIVAL,
Auctioneer.

How are Your Teeth?

Bad Teeth mean bad health. To enjoy life one's Teeth must be kept in a healthy condition. If food cannot be properly masticated what follows? Stomach troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia, incessant misery. Teeth properly treated by a skilled Dentist should last a life-time, and this treatment should be secured without a day's delay. Therefore

SEE DR. FINDLEY,

PRICES in these hard times are a most important consideration. DR. FINDLEY proposes to do FIRST-CLASS DENTAL WORK AT REASONABLE RATES. No charge for consultation and advice. Call and get an estimate of cost of your work FREE. No excuse now for neglecting those decaying molars. It doesn't take a fortune now to get your teeth fixed. Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.
Office, 80 1-2 Government St., upstairs.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
H. B. FINDLEY, D.D.S.,
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3 BARGAINS 3

1. House---
All conveniences; two lots; fruit trees; good garden; a beautiful place, well situated; will rent for $300.
Price, $3,250.

2. One Acre---
One of the finest sites in or about Victoria; convenient, with magnificent view; good garden.
Only $1,500.

3. The Best Lot at Oak Bay.

ENQUIRE OF 9 TROUNCE AVE. 9
OR..... 30 BROAD STREET 30

RUSSELL McDONALD & Co
134 DOUGLAS ST.
FALL DRAWING
1893
TICKETS NOW ON ISSUE
$2500.00
DIVIDED INTO SEVENTY-FIVE PRIZES
ONE CHANCE FOR EVERY DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS PURCHASED

ROYAL CITY WINS.

The Columbian Methodist College Goes to Westminster.

Vancouver, Oct. 5.—An Association football club was formed last night: N. Wheeling, captain; Lewis Springer, secretary.

The Columbia Methodist college will be located at Westminster. As the meeting of the board yesterday eleven voted for Vancouver, where Clark's park has been offered, ten for Westminster and four for Victoria. The Victoria men swung round for Westminster and carried the day.

The scheme to tunnel the narrows for a water pipe has been abandoned for the present. On attempting to sink a test hole boulders were met and progress became impossible.

Comox coal will be tested on the Australian steamers.

Dalton McCarthy is coming to British Columbia to hold political meetings.

Bishop Durieu returned to Westminster yesterday from Rome.

The last of the farmer delegates left this morning. They will be banqueted at Mission City.

To-day's train is 12 hours late. The Premier left on time. The lacrosse men will lie over here to-night.

—Roger, Indian, was fined $20 and costs in the police court for having an intoxicant in his possession. A man named Flynn was arraigned on the charge of supplying it. The case was remanded till Friday.

TO-DAY'S BIG RACE

Dunraven's Yacht Beats the American Over a Mile.

BUT THEY COULD NOT FINISH IN TIME

The Vigilant Was Badly Handled Throughout the Race.

She Gained in the Start, But Lost Her Ground—Valkyrie Skilfully Manœuvred—Rounded Stake Boat Twenty Minutes Ahead—Enormous Fleet of Pleasure Steamers Follow.

Sandy Hook, Oct. 5.—All New York apparently got up early this morning, and, taking boats that varied in size from an ocean steamship to a naptha launch, put to sea. The first of the races for the American cup, the trophy of the International Yachting Association, was the cause, and the town was yachting mad. Never in one day have so many people embarked upon vessels and gone to sea from this port. Never has such a flotilla passed down between shores of Staten and Long islands, out of the Narrows and across the broad expanse of the lower bay to Sandy Hook and across the bar. There were ocean steamers, Long Island sound steamboats and coasting boats built for rough weather. Steamboats from points hundreds of miles away were in the procession, and with all the local sound boats, steam and sailing yachts, and a a myriad of tugs, made a big flotilla. The leaden skies of the early morning did not daunt the crowds of men and women from filling the decks of the steamers. A thick mist hung over the water, and there was scarcely a sign of a breeze when the two yachts which were to stand for their nation's honor got their anchors up and sailed down the bay.

Both boats had been at anchor over night off Bay Ridge; the crews had put everything in readiness yesterday and had turned in early to get a good night's rest. They were astir at dawn and all unnecessary things were put on the tenders. The Vigilant, with C. Oliver Iselan, the head of the syndicate of owners on board, and Capt. Hansen at the tiller, was the first to get under way. There was no sign of a breeze when she started at 8 o'clock in tow for the course. Lord Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie, with Capt. Caufield at the wheel and Lord Dunraven on board, got under way 15 minutes later. Both boats were towed directly out to Sandy Hook light. As they passed down the bay they were saluted by the incoming ocean steamers, tugs and steamboats, and their crews waved their caps in acknowledgment. The Luckenback and Ocean King, two big tugs used for stake boats, were down an hour later. Commodore Morgan's steam yacht May, with the American cup committee on board, left Bay Ridge a little after 9 o'clock and went down to take her place for the start. The sun broke through the clouds about 9:30 and helped to dispel the mist. A slight breeze from the west gave promise of freshening into a racing wind, and there were better prospects that the race would be sailed than in the early morning. The weather at 11 o'clock was clear and cool and the wind light.

Sandy Hook, 9.30 a. m.—The weather is cloudy and foggy, and the wind northeast; velocity nine miles an hour; prospects of clearing weather. The Valkyrie and Vigilant are passing out to Sandy Hook lightship in tow.

The wind at this hour, 10.10, is shifting slightly to N. N. E. at six miles an hour. The haze is lifting and the horizon is visible eight miles off. The yachts will sail along the shore of Long Island.

Highland, N. J., 10.25 a. m.—The fog is so dense that nothing can be seen, not even the starting point. A gun was heard a few minutes ago.

The course selected, it seems probable, will be along the New Jersey shore. The The boats will sail before the wind for 15 miles and then beat back the same distance.

10.50.—The Vigilant and Valkyrie are both together astern of the steamer May. The Vigilant has her jib, mainsail and club topsail set and the Valkyrie is setting hers. There is about 20 lengths between them. The Vigilant is to the windward. The Valkyrie is setting her balloon jib and the Vigilant will soon go through the same tactics. They are now close to the May, holding their relative positions; the wind is freshening. The preparatory gun has just been fired. They are out about eight miles. Such a fleet of craft of all kinds has never been seen at the starting point.

Far Rockaway, 11.20 a. m.—Both yachts are manoeuvering. The gun was fired at 11.20. The official time of the start was: Vigilant, 11.25; Valkyrie, 11.25.45. The Vigilant leads, while the Valkyrie is some distance astern.

Both have spinnakers out and are moving along very quickly.

11.40.—The wind is not over three to four miles an hour and both stand almost straight.

Highland.—Both sloops are running southward. At 11.35 the Vigilant is still at the windward, while the Valkyrie is close on her.

12 m.—The Valkyrie is closing up the gap between them. The fleet of pleasure boats are fast dropping away.

The police boat Amona is continually blowing her whistle, warning excursion boats from getting too close to the racers. The Vigilant carries mainsail, jib, club topsail, forestaysail, large jib topsail and spinnaker. The Valkyrie has the same with the exception of the jib. The Valkyrie is gaining on the Vigilant steadily.

Highland, N. J., Oct. 5.—11:58.—Capt. Canfield is trying his best to kill the Herreshoff boat's wind. The Britisher is somewhat in doubt as to the result; the Vigilant leads by fully 500 feet and is steadily gaining. The move of the Valkyrie to blanket the Vigilant may cause the sloops to work into the beach.

12:10.—The Valkyrie tried to work to the windward of the American boat, but she could not catch the wind.

12:21 p. m.—Th fog has just lifted; the Vigilant is leading by about a quarter of a mile. The racers are accompanied by fully 500 pleasure boats. The position of the boats is not changing.

12:33 p. m.—The wind is hauling to northward and seems to be freshening a little. The haze and fog is being dissipated rapidly.

Far Rockaway 12:35.—As near as can be judged the Vigilant is drawing away from the Valkyrie.

Sandy Hook, 12:30—The fog has lifted somewhat. From the present position position of the yachts it would seem that the Vigilant is leading the Valkyrie by an eighth of a mile. Both have all sail set, spinnakers to port and the wind an easy five-miler.

Highland, 12.45.—The racers have now gone about half way over the course at the rate of five miles an hour. At this speed they cannot possibly get back by 5 o'clock, when the time limit expires. Salts say it is 10 to 1 the race will not be finished.

1:15—The race is probably declared off; the Vigilant has taken in her spinnaker and the race is evidently off.

1:17 p. m.—While it is not absolutely certain that the race is off, it seems very probable, for the Vigilant has not set her spinnaker and the Valkyrie is going directly past her in the wind. It is impossible to tell what the cause is, but the Valkyrie is standing off down the Jersey coast and the Vigilant, with only part of her sails set, has apparently started for home.

Highland, 2:05.—The Vigilant seems to be gaining, but a considerable distance separates them. The Valkyrie gained her advantage through the hunt for wind made by the Vigilant. The Valkyrie kept on down the beach, while the Vigilant went eastward. When the latter straightened on her course the English cutter was well in the lead. She has steadily increased her advantage.

Highland, 2.44 p. m.—The boats must be nearly at the outer mark. The shadows of the big mainsails may be seen very dimly in the big bank of fog at the eastward. They are about opposite Asbury Park, but too far out to afford those on shore a sight of them.

Highland, 2.46 p. m.—The two yachts have been swallowed in fog. Nothing can be seen but the tremendously long string of steamers and tugs which follow in their wake. When they passed out of sight the positions remained unchanged, the Valkyrie leading by a good margin. The Vigilant seems to have lost all life since her strange actions two hours ago.

Highland, 3 p. m.—Two hours and a half and the two yachts have not turned the outer stake. Both are out of sight. If the wind continues to blow from the southeast, where it shifted some time ago, the sound of the guns and whistles should be heard at the union light as the boats turn the outer stake.

Highland, 3:06 p. m.—The fog has lifted and both yachts can be plainly seen. The Vigilant has gained rapidly on her rival and scarcely a quarter of a mile separates them. The wind is freshening from the southeast and helps them well along towards home after the turn. That they can finish within the time limit is well nigh impossible.

Highland, 3.10.—The fog has again settled and both yachts are out of sight.

3:26 p. m.—From the appearance of the yachts there must be a good breeze outside; they lean over as if making god time; the tops of both topsails are just visible. The wind has again shifted and the yachts in making for the starting point will be able to carry every stitch of canvas. This is favorable to the Vigilant. She has, from appearances, gained on and is now nearly on even terms with the Englishman.

3.50.—The vessels have been out of range of the powerful glasses for a few minutes, but now the Valkyrie is in sight. They are barely discernible away off in the horizon, and the distance is such that it is hard to say how far apart they are. The Valkyre is still leading, but her lead has greatly diminished and the boats appear to be only a short distance apart.

4 p. m.—The yachts turned the stakeboat some minutes ago and are now seen through the haze comming up the coast returning to the starting point. It is a foregone conclusion that they will be away behind time, unless an unlooked-for breeze comes up, as there is a perfect calm on land and sea.

4.15 p. m.—The boats are coming up the coast; the Valkyrie seems to be in the lead with her spinnaker set. She is now seen now hidden by a drifting haze, fog or smoke clouds from the fleet of excursion steamers. Away off in her wake is what appears to be the Vigilant, and probably is. The yachts are a good ten miles from the finish, and there remains only one hour and five minutes to make Sandy Hook lightship in the time limit. Unless a spanking breeze springs up almost immediately there is no probablity that the boats will cross the line in time.

The Vigilant rounded the stakeboat 20 minutes behind the Valkyrie and a mile astern.

The Valkyrie is now lost to sight in the fog, which is beginning to settle down, but the flagship May and other steamers are visible, and the Valkyrie is doubtless near them. Neither is it possible to see the Vigilant, which at last accounts was about a mile in the rear of her rival.

Highland, 5.30 p. m.—The judges have declared no race, as the yachts were unable to make it in the time limit.

The yachts are now in tow coming in. The Vigilant gained during the last half hour and had greatly reduced the Valkyrie's lead. The race will be sailed over again to-morrow.

THEIR FIERY DOOM

Roslavl Barracks in Smolensk Burned to the Ground.

NEARLY FIFTY SOLDIERS PERISH

Some Rush to the Roof and Leap to Instant Death.

Many Fall Suffocated in the Passages—No Time to Grope Their Way to Doors—Many of the Wounded Will Die—No Warning Given the Men—The Baltimore Oddfellows and Rome.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—The Newsky infantry barracks at Roslavl, province of Smolensk, was burned last night. Before all the men could be roused the flames had spread through most of the building, and about 400 ran out in their night clothes. Of 60 who were driven to the roof and obliged to jump, 11 were killed and 8 injured so severely that they will die. Twenty-three men and five non-commissioned officers were overcome in the halls or rooms by smoke and burned to death. Many other soldiers are missing.

FEROCIOUSLY BRUTAL.

An Incarcerated Trade Unionist so Terms His Punishment.

New York, Oct. 5.—A doleful sound comes from within the Tombs. It is the appeal of William McNair, a well known trade unionist of this city, and who was recently sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of $500 for addressing a postal card to State Senator Charles P. McClelland, criticizing him as a voter for his opposition to the bill making ten hours a day's work on surface and elevated railroads. McNair's appeal is addressed to the workingmen and women of the country at large. He calls attention to the ferocious brutality of his sentence, and says that the proposition that has been made to him that he might obtain his release by apologizing is only an added indignity.

Urging the workingmen of the country to demand the immediate repeal of what he terms the infamous Comstock postal law he concludes as follows: "The public acts of a public servant are always proper and legitimate subjects of criticism. This right of criticism was established in England one hundred years ago by Sheridan, Fox and Wilkes. It has been maintained in this country until now. Shall this, one of our most important liberties, be lost at a time when our nation felicitates itself upon the completion of a century of magnificent achievement? Shall a public servant be permitted to suppress criticism by savage methods intended merely for terrorism and in nowise decisive of the justice or injustice of the criticism itself. Had my punishment been burning at the stake, the weight or merit of my stricture upon the language of the senator would remain unchanged. For this reason I want my fellow countrymen to know why I am in prison, and I want them to decide whether four months of jail torture and $500 fine is the best answer the senator can make to the points I have raised."

THEY DEFY ROME.

The Oddfellows of Baltimore Refuse to Render Obedience.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 5.—Fears are expressed in Roman Catholic circles that the recent action of the sovereign grand lodge of Oddfellows, confirming the position of the grand sire in refusing to furnish Archbishop Katzer with a copy of the ritual of the order, will considerably hamper the efforts now in progress, which were substantially advanced at the late archbishops' congress in Chicago, to secure the removal of the "ban of the church" from the secret fraternal societies that are still without its pale. Of these the Oddfellows' fraternity is one of the largest, and had it shown a desire to co-operate with the prelates of the church it would have helped itself considerably, not only in its own interests, but in that of all other societies that are as yet "unrecognized" by the church.

It is given out that Archbishop Katzer had no other object in requesting a copy of the ritual of the order than to decide whether it contained anything objectionable from a Roman Catholic standpoint, and a pledge was offered that whatever the ritual contained should be held just as inviolable as the confidences of the church itself.

As the question now stands, however, the report of the council of archbishops must necessarily state that the Oddfellow fraternity rejects the proffered "olive branch," and this fact, it is feared, will militate against the other secret societies upon which the Vatican would be likely to look with favor.

ROBINSON REFUSED.

He Declines to Act as Counsel for Manitoba.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—It would never do to publish one half of what is being said here to-day about the action of the supreme court in appointing Christopher Robinson, Q.C., to act for Manitoba in the school question, in defiance of the wishes of the province. It is, however, well known that Ewart telegraphed to Robinson on Tuesday asking him to act, and he got an answer before the meeting of the court yesterday morning to the effect that he (Robinson) was busy and did not want to be bothered with it. It is also known, and was published here weeks ago, that Thompson wanted Robinson to appear for the province. It is well known, too, here that Curran had ready a stack of affidavits to show that Attorney-General Sifton was served with documents in the case. The appearance of Wade made this unnecessary, and the solicitor-general was deprived of what was to be one of the efforts of his life. A high-minded legal gentleman like Robinson will not likely act, seeing his appointment was arranged for by opponents of the province in the case.

THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

Terrible Devastation Wrought Throughout Louisiana and Florida.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 4.—Matthew Schurb of Gouldsboro, just opposite the city, was one of the survivors at Cheniere and arrived this morning on the steamer Good Mother. He brought with him a harrowing story of his experiences and the loss of life at Cheniere. Schurb went to the island about four weeks ago to construct a school house. He engaged board in a house in which there was a large family, not less than 25 in all. The house was a rude establishment of boards, but it had stood many gales and the occupants felt reasonably safe from the storm. It turned out to be the tomb of probably a score of persons. Schurb on Sunday night had an experience severe enough to turn a man's hair grey, and when he reached the city this morning he showed the results of the perils he had gone through. He was almost naked; what clothing he had was torn to shreds; his face was bruised, and he had not yet recovered from the excitement he had undergone and the frightful scenes of death he had witnessed. Schurb estimates that the loss of life on Grand Island and Cheniere Caminada, and in the Grand Lake, Adams, Cook, Chalous, and Trister Bayous settlements will reach 300. When he left Cheniere island coast yesterday he counted but five houses standing out of a total of about 300, while the land was covered with corpses. Schurb told the story of the storm and his own experiences to a reporter this afternoon.

The wind began to blow hard on Sunday evening, and at 7 o'clock it had reached the proportions of a hurricane. From that time on it continued to increase in velocity, and, as it heightened the waters of the gulf began to sweep over the head of the islands in huge waves, covering the land and getting into the houses of hundreds of the residents of the islands. By 9 o'clock there was an average depth of 5 feet of water and at midnight a depth of six feet, while the current was as swift as the Mississippi river when that torrent is bank full. No person could stand up against it. As the wind increased in severity the house began to go to pieces. The wind picked the roof off the house as though it had been a shaving from the rafters. The houses then began to rock violently and one by one they were torn to pieces, crashing down upon and killing their occupants, then drifting away with the powerful current that was sweeping irresistibly across the land. Schurb and two companions were in a house in which were 25 people. All were huddled together and terror-stricken. Suddenly there was a fearful creaking of the timbers and the roof crashed in, burying everyone but Schrub and a negro bricklayer. Schurb clung to some floating timbers until he saw a light twinkling in a house. He broke away from the timbers and swam to the house and was admitted. There were several people inside. Schurb had hardly entered, however, when the structure went to pieces, and out of the ten who were in it only Schurb, a lady and a child got out.

Schurb succeeded in getting the lady and baby to a tree, and there the party stayed until 4 o'clock in the morning, when the wind began to abate. The negro managed to reach the pole to which the fishing smacks are usually tied and clung to it during the whole night, finally being saved. Schurb estimates that there were 20 persons killed in the house from which he first escaped. It was the residence of Mrs. Ducrose. Schurb says his night's experience was horrible. The wind howled, the cabins crashed and the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying made his blood almost curdle while he remained in the tree, washed over mountains high, but the lady and her baby clung tenaciously to the limbs for support and saved themselves from being washed into the awful, howling gulf around them. The wind was highest about midnight, and continued for a couple of hours. The wind then began to abate in severity until 4 o'clock, when it was blowing with only moderate velocity, finally dying out to a light breeze. When daylight broke the picture of desolation was awful to behold.

Only here and there stood a house. Everywhere there were only brick foundations to mark where homes stood. They lay prostrate upon the ground. Timbers were lodged in piles in indiscriminate confusion. Ruined chimneys suggested stories of stricken hearths; furniture, bedding, clothes, stoves, kitchen utensils and other household goods were scattered in promiscuous confusion wherever the vision was able to reach, and here, there and everywhere were the ghastly faces of corpses turned upward to the pitiful skies, now bright and beautiful with the mild autumn and bearing no trace of the fury of the night. Upon many of them were still evidences of the terrible agony that they had suffered before death came to relieve them of their troubles. Many men, women and children had lived through the night but were mortally wounded, and with nothing to quench their thirst and no medical assistance at hand, had given up the struggle. There were broken arms and broken legs, bruised and battered bodies and faces slashed out of all human resemblance. Many a pile of debris was the temporary grave of a family. Cheniere lies across from Grand Isle, and is separated from the Island by Cheniere bay. Its head is stuck out in the gulf. And when the storm came up the mighty waves of the ocean washed over the face of the stricken land and swept everything before them. Cheniere was even more thickly settled than Grand Isle. It was the home of fishermen and storekeepers, and comprised a colony of 1,400 souls, with churches and schools and evidences of modern civilization. Nearly all the residents were white people, the Spanish predominating.

Scores of bodies have already begun to show signs of decomposing. Under the circumstances, for the safety of the rest of the colony, it became necessary to take prompt steps to bury those who had lost their lives. There were still many people who were alive and able-bodied, and they were immediately organized for a work of duty and charity. There was no time to build coffins. If there had been there were no tools with which to construct them, nor boards that could be nailed together as receptacles for the bodies. The living therefore merely hunted up spades and commenced the task of digging ditches in which to deposit the remains. Schurb assisted in the gruesome task, and during that time had participated in the interment of not less than 50 persons, men, women and children, some of them not having a mark upon their persons to show what had caused death. Others were badly lacerated.

Into one grave Schurb assisted in placing no less than six bodies. There was little time for the ceremonies usual upon the burial of a human being. Bebe Rando proved himself a hero. He was the head of a family that, besides himself, consisted of a wife and two children. Their house had been torn to pieces by the hurricane and they were in imminent peril of losing their lives. Just about this time the steamer Weber had parted from her moorings and was sweeping down past the Cheniere with the tide. Many planks had been blown from her and were drifting ashore. Rando swam about in the water until he had gathered sufficient to make an improvised raft, and with this raft he succeeded in saving himself and family from a watery grave or worse death. Schurb says a gentleman from New York is among the lost. He had gone to Cheniere for his health. During the height of the storm Schurb heard him crying for help, but no help was near. Tom Vallance is a well-known citizen of Chenjere. He had a wife and six children, and Schurb believes that every one of them is gone. Tiny Vallance, his brother, suffered the same fate, and so did his wife. John Vallance, still another member of the family, was among the saved, but his wife and children were among the missing when Schurb left Cheniere. It will never be known how many were lost during the storm. The mighty waves swept with such force over the land and at such depth that it is possible that many bodies, and perhaps many who were still living, were carried into the marshes. Unless steps are taken immediately to organize relief parties it is not unlikely that many will perish from starvation and thirst. The waves destroyed all the provisions on Cheniere island. The result is that fresh water is so scarce that it is not sufficient to relieve the thirst of hundreds now without any food and scarcely anything to wear.

Pallas is Prepared.

Barcelona, Oct. 4.—Pallas, the anarchist and would-be assassin of General Martinez de Campos, who, contrary to expectation, has not yet been executed, will be shot to-morrow or Friday. The condemned man continues to maintain his perfectly composed bearing, which has shown no change since his arrest, save when he bade a last farewell to his little children. Then he broke down and cried bitterly as he kissed and fondled them. He declares that he has no fear of death, and his manner and conversation show that he is telling the truth. He said that he would prefer to face the demons detailed to kill him, but if this is not to be he is content to stand with his back to the firing party, as the court-martial ordered. At any rate, he says, his death will be more honorable than that of murderers, who take life through passion or lust of gain. Such are garotted in Spain, but he will be shot. Five anarchists were taken into custody, and other arrests are impending. One of the men arrested boldly and energetically declared his devotion to anarchism, and says he regrets his arrest, not because it deprives him of his liberty so much as it prohibits him from carrying out his intention to destroy with dynamite the mansion of the Marquis de Comilla. General de Campos continues to show improvement in his condition. His recovery will be speedy.

Christians in Armenia.

London, Oct. 4.—A correspondent at Constantinople learns that the Porte has decided to close the Protestant college at Anatolia, and has informed the United States minister that the sultan does no desire the return of Dr. Merrick. The government at Washington, the report says, has informed the Porte that American missionaries must in no wise be prevented from returning to Asia Minor from Europe. The Porte claims no school can be opened in Turkey without a special firman. This will affect Americans chiefly, since there are between 30,000 and 40,000 children under American instruction. The American minister has taken the position that as, by the treaty between Turkey and the United States, American citizens have the right to pursue their avocations in Turkey, no permits are necessary in their case. The granting of permits, he adds, would be equivalent to a restriction upon the treaty rights of American citizens, and unless the position be maintained the whole American system of missionary education in Turkey would be endangered.

Vatican-Quirinal Dispute.

Rome, Oct. 4.—Forty Italian bishops are now without their exequaturs, owing to the conflict between the Vatican and the Quirinal. These dispatches a few days ago stated that the Italian government had refused to grant exequaturs to the bishops, the step being attributed to the pope's refusal to recognize King Humbert's right to nominate the patriarch of Venice. The Bishop of Fiesole complained personally to King Humbert about the government's action. The king replied that he deplored the situation, but the government had decided to refuse all exequaturs systematically until the Vatican should recognize the rights of the crown. Within the Vatican the attitude of the government is said to be inspired not by the question and not by the patriarchate of Venice, but to the irritation at the pope's French policy. The Vatican relies upon the fact that the existing state of things throughout the Italian diocese cannot continue without danger to the government.

All Men

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpation of the heart, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with leaden circles, oily looking skin, etc., are all the symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension, every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on diseases peculiar to man, send 10c in stamps sealed. Address M. V. Lobon, 24 Macdonnell ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada. *

Steamer City of Puebla is due from San Francisco.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—The U. S. ship Ranger, which arrived Sunday from Unalaska, brought news that Harrison R. Thornton, in charge of the government Indian school at Cape Prince of Wales, had been murdered by Eskimos. A letter written by the murdered man's wife states that she only saved her life by seeking the protection of friendly Indians. Mr. Thornton was a nephew of ex-Supreme Court Judge Thornton of this city and was a graduate of the University of Virginia, of which his brother, William H. Thornton, is president. Mr. Thornton recently accused Capt. Healy, commander of the revenue cutter Bear, of conniving at the liquor traffic, and had complained to the authorities at Washington City. Thornton was killed by three young Indians who had been expelled from the missionary school for misbehavior. They called him out of his house at midnight and shot him. The murderers fled, but were pursued by frendly Indians, who killed two, the third one escaping.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—The steerage passengers on the steamer Oceanic, which arrived this morning from the Orient, almost precipitated a riot to-day when the deputy collector of the port attempted to take their baggage to the quarantine station for fumigation. The Japanese and Chinese entered protests, which are believed to be due to the fact that their baggage on a prior occasion was damaged by fumigation with acids. The Japanese were exceedingly forcible in their resistance, as were also the Chinese. A compromise was finally effected by allowing one Japanese and one Chinaman to accompany the baggage to the island.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Trouble is expected at the Democratic county convention this afternoon, which will nominate candidates for the November election, and a large force of police will be kept in reserve at the city hall in the event of the chairman being unable to preserve order. The feud between Mayor Harrison and the professional spoilsmen on the one side and the high-toned, silk stocking leaders of the democracy on the other has been growing daily in bitterness for weeks past. The city hall element, however, has control of the machine, and will run the convention to its own liking.

General Dispatches.

London, Oct. 4.—The Times correspondent in Paris says: The last mail from Madagascar reports that George S. Muller, the explorer sent out by the French government on a scientific mission, had been murdered.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—Herr Pohl, court optician in Hanover, poisoned his wife with prussic acid on Sunday. When arrested on suspicion last night he shot himself dead with a revolver.

Edinburgh, Oct. 4.—The town took a holiday yesterday on the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. Upon the arrival of the Duke and Duchess they were escorted to the town hall, where Lord Provost Right Honorable James A. Russell presented wedding gifts from the corporation and citizens.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—Die Kleine Blaettter, a sensational daily, hears from St. Petersburg that the betrothal of the Princess Maud, third daughter of the Prince of Wales, to the Czarowith, is under discussion at Fredenborg castle, where the Princess of Wales and the Czar have been visiting the Danish king and queen for several weeks.

Madrid, Oct. 4.—The council of ministers have decided unanimously that the Moors must be severely chastised for the attack on the Spanish troops. The gunboat Cuerve has already been dispatched to Melilla, and the ship Lelaspi has also sailed with troops to reinforce the garrison. The latest reports received of the battle say 100 Spaniards, or about one-third the force engaged, are hors de combat. A mounted messenger sent to the coast brought news of the battle, and large reinforcements of troops were ordered to Malaga and Seville for the front. The cabinet decided to dispatch a diplomatic note to the Sultan of Morocco, whose authority, however, is merely nominal over the desperate tribes of Arabs and Moorish horsemen, to protest against the action of the Moors and insist upon redress. In addition Spanish warships will be immediately sent to Tangier to support the diplomatic note referred to.

Mr. Robert W. Denvir

An Exempt Fireman of Jackson Engine Co. Long Island City, N. Y., says that at Christmas 1890, he could only take a smell of dinner, as he was in a fearful condition from **Dyspepsia**. The next summer he went to Europe for his health, but came home unsured. In the fall he decided upon a thorough trial of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And by Christmas had a hearty appetite, healthy digestion, and was perfectly well. His cure was due wholly to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.

NOTICE.

The North and South Saanich Agricultural Society's Annual Exhibition has been postponed until the 19th and 20th of October, in order to secure a better display of exhibits.

Horse Racing on the second day of the Show. Refreshments will be provided. A Ball will be held on the evening of the 20th.

W. R. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

sept21-td

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, 3810 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flummerfelt, Gorge Road.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

maintains its high standard as

A Perfect ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ Beef Food.

STAMINAL

Is a Food and a Tonic combined.

It contains the feeding qualities of *Beef and Wheat* and the tonic qualities of *Hypophosphites* in the form of a

Palatable Beef Tea.

Milk Granules

is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The Perfect Equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.

Who Said Nestle's Food?

Infants fed on NESTLE'S FOOD are remarkably exempt from all forms of Summer Complaint. Consult your own family physician about this important fact.

Sample mailed free on application.

Thos. Leeming & Co., Montreal.

In the Matter of the Estate of Disher & Campbell, of 81 Douglas Street, Victoria, Grocers.

Take notice that the trustees of this estate have granted and assigned all the estate and effects of the above named Disher & Campbell to Daniel Campbell and he is authorised to collect all book debts due and owing to the late firm of Disher & Campbell.

And further take notice that all persons having claims against the said estate must forward and deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the trustees, Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Clearihue of Victoria on or before the 1st day of December, 1893. After the 1st day of December, 1893, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 11th September, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS, Solicitor for the Trustees. Victoria.

s11-1m

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST AFTER MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL

Splendid Summer Resort.

Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations. GEORGE KOENIG, Proprietor.

jun20-4m

—THE WEEKLY TIMES—
—THE WEEKLY TIMES—
—THE WEEKLY TIMES—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. NELSON, B. C.

(Mention this paper.)

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 67 Third street, Victoria.

EVERY Family Student School Library S-H-O-U-L-D Own a Dictionary.

Care should be taken to GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE INTERNATIONAL, NEW FROM COVER TO COVER, IS THE ONE TO BUY.

SUCCESSOR OF THE UNABRIDGED. Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, over $300,000 expended.

Sold by all Booksellers.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

☞Do not buy reprints of obsolete editions.

☞Send for free pamphlet containing specimen pages and full particulars.

B. B. B.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

CURES

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure salt rheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach and to open the sluice-ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

BAD BLOOD

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the *first* bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —or— Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing *less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.

1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.

acre Blocks, $200; 1 acre Blocks at $300; easy terms.

50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.

100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.

100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $3000 good terms.

99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.

200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.

63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $200 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.

Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.

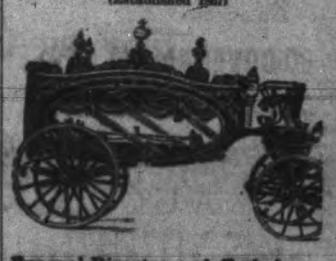
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)



Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government street, Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 28th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING, Solicitors for the Applicants.

a29-tf

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS, ALBANY, OREGON.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-3m

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystallizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

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JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR 50 Years PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer

Has demonstrated its wonderful power of KILLING EXTERNAL and INTERNAL PAIN. No wonder then that it is found on

The Surgeon's Shelf
The Mother's Cupboard
The Traveler's Valise,
The Soldier's Knapsack
The Sailor's Chest
The Cowboy's Saddle
The Farmer's Stable
The Pioneer's Cabin
The Sportsman's Grip
The Cyclist's Bundle

ASK FOR THE NEW

"BIG 25c BOTTLE."

AUCTION SALES.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES, HOTEL - KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

60 GOVERNMENT STREET

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO,

are instructed by Mr. J. P. Murphy, agent for the assignees of the estate of McKevett & Co., Melbourne and Belfast, to sell

BY AUCTION

—on the above premises—

On Wednesday, Oct. 4, and Following Days,

—TWENTY TONS OF—

Heavy Drapery and Other Dry Goods

—COMPRISING—

Cambrics, Calicoes, Sheeting, Fronting, Hc. Towels, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bed Quilts, Counterpanes, Buggy Rugs, Toilet Covers, Linen Lace Curtains, Ladies' Hand Made Underclothing, West of England Worsteds, Irish Linens, Damasks, Table Napkins, Shirts, Piece Goods, Scotch Tweeds, Serges, Cashmeres, French Twills, Prints, Umbrellas, Embroidered Table Covers, Case John Wain's Celebrated Cutlery, Ready-Made Clothing, Etc., Etc.

These goods are new, being direct shipments from England to the above well-known house; they are all of the finest quality and will be sold ENTIRELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

The auctioneers desire to draw the attention of their friends and patrons to this sale, as affording an unusual opportunity to procure really first-class goods. When we say that this sale is unreserved, our friends know what that means.

Sale to commence each day at 2 and 7 o'clock. On view Tuesday and mornings of sale.

HERBERT CUTHBERT,
Auctioneer.

The Secret of Life.

The point of greatest interest to the seeker after knowledge this week has been the English town of Nottingham. There has been epitomized the world's progress in all branches of science during the past year. Englishmen look to the convention of the British Association for annual instruction on these subjects, and this year's lesson is proving more interesting than usual. The latest news of the world's pursuit of the great secret of life is the subject of the principal discussion.

The address of the president of the association, Professor Burdon Sanderson, generally regarded in England as the greatest living biologist, was chiefly devoted to that topic. He deliberately destroys the work and conclusions of the investigators of the past few years. It has been asserted for some time that the mystery was on the eve of solution. The discovery of the cellular principle of all life led to the conclusion that the secret itself was about to be disclosed. Eminent biologists have asserted in recent years that a chemist would soon be able to compose the necessary parts and conditions of living things in the laboratory and create life. If successful the mechanical theory of life would stand proved.

Professor Sanderson dashes all our hopes. He says: "The process of lymphatic absorption, which before we regarded as dependent on purely mechanical causes, is in great measure due to the specific energy of cells and in the various processes of secretion the principal part is not, as we were inclined not many years ago to believe, attributable to liquid diffusion, but to the same agency." In other words, the phrase "the specific energy of cells" takes the place of the mysterious "vital principle" of the alchemist of the middle ages. While making this depressing confession Prof. Sanderson does not discourage unflagging pursuit of the secrets of nature, although he does not hold out hope of the solution of her great mystery.—London Correspondence.

Hood's Cures.

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands reliable people of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them conclusively prove the fact—HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

STRAY PARAGRAPHS.

"Is Bingley having any luck at the races?" "Well, I should say. He can pronounce all but about a dozen of the horses' names."

* * *

A woman in Ohio has just received her degree as electrical engineer. She ought by mere force of instinct to know how to manage the sparks.

* * *

A late census shows that there are 80,000 stuttering children in the schools of Germany. This habit is said to be increasing owing to children mimicking one another. The school authorities have taken steps to lessen the number of children thus affected.

* * *

In Chicago—Wife (nervously)—"Do you think, dear, the cholera will visit us this year?" Husband—I wouldn't be at all surprised. Everybody else we have ever heard of has visited us, and why not cholera?" Wife (brightening)—That's so. I hadn't thought of that. I guess we can stand it."

* * *

Ye Modern Trainers—"Now, Teddy, mind mamma, and don't go out; but if you should go out put on your overcoat. —Harper's Bazar.

* * *

A rector of Eltham once gave out the words, "Who art thou?" and as he paused for a moment an officer in uniform, who had just entered the church, suddenly halted, and taking the question as personal, promptly replied, "Sir, I am the recruiting officer of the Sixteenth Foot, and having my wife and daughter with me, should be glad to make the acquaintance of the clergy and gentry of the neighborhodd.—Temple Bar.

* * *

Howard's father is a physician, and one day when the doctor was out Howard and a little playmate were playing "doctor" in the real doctor's office. Presently Howard threw open a closet door and revealed an articulated skeleton to the terrified gaze of the playmate, but Howard himself was perfectly calm. "Pooh, Walter," he said to his playmate, "what are you 'fraid of. It's nothing but an old skellington." "Wher-where did it come from?" asked Walter with chattering teeth. "Oh, I don't know. Papa has had it a long time; I guess likely it was his first patient."—Harper's Young People.

* * *

She—So that is Travers-Russell's yacht. I understand that he is highly connected in England. Belongs to an old aristocratic family. He—Oh, that's impossible! Why, he pronounces his name exactly as it is spelled!

Why Grow Old?

I find that if old people were put on a good meat diet in the way of strong soup, beef tea and animal food, and only just sufficient farinaceous food and fats and sugar to maintain the heat of the body, they increase wonderfully in energy, and, as they express it, feel twenty years younger. This is only naural; it is a food of energy; the food that builds up muscle, nerve and constitutional stamina.

The requirements of the system in old age, as a rule, are not great, and more harm is done by taking too much food than by taking too little. I have known people considerably over 70 derive the greatest benefit from a change of diet. It seems to rejuvenate them. Of course in old age care should be taken that the body is not subjected to too rapid changes of temperature. When the nervous power is decreasing as the result of age, and the system is losing its power of combating cold and strain upon its energy, a stimulating diet invigorates, and is conducive to maintaining constitutional stamina better than any other.

Any natural death but from old age and general decay is an accidental death; that is, it is due to causes which might, and even perhaps could, have been entirely avoided and remedied in earlier years. But of course all the secrets of attaining extreme age are not even now within our reach, and the few that I have pointed out are but a very few, and of the commonest.

It is the inevitable law of nature that we must die. The vital energy that is implanted in the body at birth is only meant to sustain it for a certain number of years. It may be husbanded or wasted, made to burn slowly or rapidly. It is like the oil in a lamp, and may be burned out to little effect in a little time, or carefully husbanded and preserved, and thus made to last longer and burn brighter.

It is a moot question whether every individual is not at birth gifted with the same vital energy and life sustaining power. The probability is that each is. The circumstances of the environment from the cradle to the grave determine its future destiny.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

A Missing Scientist.

The correspondent of the Boston Transcript gives an account of the life of John M. Verhoeff, the scientist of the first Peary expedition, who did not return last September in the Kite, and whom the world read of as "lost in a crevasse," but whose relatives and friends, the correspondent says, believe him still alive. The story is most interesting. Verhoeff was a direct descendant of one of the officers of the "Old Swiss Guards" of Paris, so that he ought to have been brave if heredity goes for anything. His father, a wealthy merchant of Louisville, died while John was a baby, and thus his mother, a very talented woman, had full charge of his training. When only five years old he is remembered to have exclaimed, "When I grow to be a man I shall go to Greenland and live with the Eskimos and find the north pole," and almost from that time this was his sole aim. Says the correspondent:

"He early learned to read for himself and delighted in books of travel, telling his young schoolmates that he meant to go to the north pole. He was born with a purpose in life and early began to deny himself any taste or pleasures that would conflict with it. He never ate but two meals a day, and that of the plainest and most nutritious kind of food. He would never wear an overcoat in the very coldest weather, sleeping at night under but one cover. He devoted himself to a rigid course of training in the gymnasium, strengthening every muscle and joint of his body. He rode all the way from Louisville, Ky., to New Haven, Conn., on his bicycle when he entered Yale college, the first attempt at that time to travel on one. All his feats of strength and daring, as jumping from roof to roof on a sleety morning in January, were but tests of his skill. He was a strong, manly, brave youth. He dared to live alone, as he had often done while yet a boy, absenting himself for periods of time, testing his strength of endurance in walking in rough places, until at last he had acquired the strength to walk 60 miles a day continuously."

When Peary organized his expedition Verhoeff paid a large sum for the privilege of joining it, and if these stories of his training are true it is manifest that hardly one of the party could have been better prepared than was he to go to Greenland. The theory is that when the relief party took charge of the expedition Verhoeff became his own master, and improved his opportunity to attempt still further the great object of his life. Peary himself is reported to have called him "the most faithful and conscientious young man I ever saw, so reticent that I never learned all his purpose in coming with me." Four nations send exploration companies into the Arctic this summer, and if it should indeed happen that Vehroeff still lives, it is likely that the world will hear of him.

A Grammatical Deceiver.

A London gentleman advertised for apartments at a fashionable watering place and received many replies. He pitched upon one, chiefly because it mentioned a splendid "sea view," and as it was not convenient for him to leave his business to see the apartments he closed with the offer by post, sending a substantial deposit.

When the time came for him to take his holiday he duly arrived at his destination and was surprised to find that not a glimpse of the sea was obtainable from any window of his apartments.

"I thought you said there was a splendid sea view?" he said, angrily, to the landlady.

"So there is, sir," replied the landlady, drawing his attention to a picture on the wall—a really excellent painting of the sea.

"Why, you—er—er—. What do you mean by such a swindle?" gasped the gentleman. "I mean a view of the real sea."

"Oh, did you sir?" coolly said the landlady. "If you will refer to my letter you will see that I distinctly stated that there was a splendid sea view in the drawing room. Had I meant a view of the real sea I should have said there was a splendid sea view from the drawing room. I cannot think how an educated gentleman, as you evidently are, could have made such an egregious error."

The gentleman was so taken aback that he was not equal to arguing the point and rushed out of the house minus his substantial deposit.

Superstitious Railroaders.

Of the superstitions of sailors, fisherfolk and others we have all heard, but that such a distinguished characteristic should have attached itself to railway men does not appear to be generally known. It savors somewhat of the anomalous that such a pre-eminently practical class of men should be the victims of credulity regarding the supernatural; such, however, is the case.

I recently had occasion to interview a prominent railway official, and in the course of the conversation that ensued that gentleman incidentally alluded to two collisions which had lately occurred in the neighborhood, following up his remarks with the announcement that the local men would be in a state of subdued excitement and "flurry" till a third mishap took place. Such is the superstition of the railway man. Upon expressing considerable astonishment I was assured that this kind of thing was notorious among railway men in general, and in this particular instance it was known that the circumstances of the two previous accidents were the chief topics among the workmen in all departments, who were also counting on the possibilities of a third disaster.

Curiously enough, a touch of realism was lent to the information just imparted by the explanation that the second of the two collisions referred to was due to the driver of one of the engines, a reliable servant noted for his alertness and precision, with an honorable record of some forty years' service, who, being, it was believed, so disturbed over the "omens" of the first occurrence and so engrossed with what he thought would be the other catastrophes, committed the slight error of judgment which caused his locomotive to crash into another coming in an opposite direction. The statement is given as the conviction of one who has spent upward of a quarter of a century among railway men of all classes, and who has known the driver alluded to for a long period of years. So came about the second collision. Surely superstition could go no further than this.

But here is a tragic sequel—a sequel which, unfortunately, will in all probability do much to strengthen the reprehensible beliefs of these men. Two days after the interview above mentioned, within 15 minutes' drive from the scene of the first collision, an express mail failed to make the points, a portion of the train with the tender of the engine was violently thrown across the rails, and one poor stoker killed. This is what the railway men will term their "third mishap." "There's the third," they say, and now perhaps they will breathe freely for a season.—London Tid-Bits.

The Use of Money.

What does it matter, when all comes to all, how much or how little we have? Seneca bids us remember that we cannot take with us one penny into the unknown land. At the best we are only trustees of those who have less than we have. Money should be a common stock. George Herbert says: "All comes from and will go to, others. This does not mean that there is no individual property. Individual property there must always be, and yet individual property is perfectly consistent with those social sympathies which never fail to extend their assistance to deserving necessity. De Foe beautifully says: "All the good things of this world are no further good than as they are of use; and whatever we heap up to give to others, enjoy only as much of as we can use." Let us invest our money in the poor. We should, however, take care not to make paupers. It is better to use our property as a challenge to those who are in need than to give it to them without calling their faculty and industry into play. If you are going to give a man 3d. you had better get him to sweep your front doorstep or to clean one pane in your window. Never lavish your gifts upon idleness. So long as some men can be paid for doing nothing they will never attempt to do anything. Never sneer at poverty or your own want will come as an armed man.—Dr. Joseph Parker.

AT THE SIGN OF THE SKULL.

A strange old tavern have I seen;
The walls are thick, the garden green;
'Tis damp and foul, yet through the door
Do rich men come as well as poor
They come by night and they come by day,
And never a guest is turned away.

The landlord, an unwholesome fellow,
Has a complexion white and yellow,
And, though he looks exceeding thin,
Does nothing else but grin and grin
At all his guests, who, after a while,
Began to imitate his smile.

The guests are a fearful sight to see,
Though some are people of high degree;
For no one asks, when a carriage arrives,
A decent account of the inmates' lives;
But holy virgins and men of sin
Sleep cheek by jowl in this careless inn.

And beautiful youths in their strength and pride
Have taken beds by a leper's side;
But all sleep well, and it never was said
That any kind of complaint was made,
For all the people who pass that way
Appear to intend a lengthened stay.

The house has a singular bill of fare,
Nothing dainty, nothing rare;
But only one dish, and that dish meat,
Which never a guest was known to eat.
Night and day the meat goes on
And the guests themselves are fed upon!

These merry guests are all of them bound
To a land far off, but I never found
That anyone knew when he should start,
Or wished from this pleasure house to part.
O strange old tavern, with garden green!
In every town its walls are seen;
Now the question has oft been asked of me,
Is it really as bad as it seems to be?

—The Century.

The Model Bachelor.

The model bachelor is a man of kindly disposition. He is an optimist in philosophy and in practice. He is a man of generous intentions. He is not narrow; he is broad. He is a man of exceptionally correct habits. He is clean in his speech, pure in thought, honest in heart. He does not smoke, chew or drink. He finds no pleasure in coarse jokes or unkind remarks or questionable stories. He never loafs on the street nor hangs around the stores, nor is found lolling in hotels. The modern bachelor has a high appreciation of woman. He has never been a woman hater. He remembers his mother and sister too well. He believes women have rights and he respects them. He believes woman has equal rights—he is willing to grant them. He believes in the purity of woman; the goodness and sweetness of woman's heart and life. The model bachelor believes in marriage, in the sanctity of the marriage relation, in the responsibility of the marriage vows—of the mutual duties of husband and wife. He believes in the sacredness of the home, the kingdom of the hearth, the democracy of the fireside. He had some thought of entering the sacred precincts of married life—but his plans failed—perhaps because of the extravagances of modern domestic life, perhaps because his salary was too small, perhaps because of those dependent upon him—but, though not married to any one woman, he seems to be the friend and kind-hearted brother of all women. The model bachelor is a perfect gentleman in taste, refined in habits; correct in purposes, generous. The modern bachelor is a Christian gentleman. —Rev. Dr. Thorpe.

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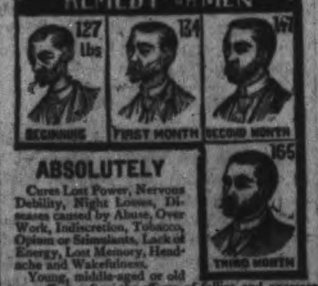

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Victoria, B. C.

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COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 128, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E. jy29

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 4, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. R. PIDGEON, E. of R. & S. oct5

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Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

THE SUBSIDY DEMAND.

The Vancouver World is determined that the province shall obtain from the Dominion an increased subsidy on account of those Indians who are said to have been omitted from the Dominion census. It reproduces the document sent by the local government to Ottawa conveying the formal demand for an increase, and with it a letter from Mr. Gosnell bearing on the subject. The government document, after quoting the figures and facts as the inquiry developed them, proceeds to say:

"It is clear, therefore, that a large portion of the population of British Columbia has not been included in the census returns of 98,173; and assuming the accuracy of the census return (for the same year as the decennial census) of Indians for British Columbia issued by the department of Indian Affairs, it is also clear that the Indian population alone, which has thus been omitted, number 11,939. The Committee of Council, in view of section 3 of the terms under which British Columbia became a province of Canada, and which stipulates that until the population amounts to 400,000, British Columbia shall receive from Canada an annual grant of an amount equal to eighty cents (80c) per head of the population, as shown by each decennial census, remark that, according to the spirit and meaning of this provision, the census should be completely and accurately taken, and that such cannot be said to have been done so long as an omission, such as is shown to exist in this case, remains uncorrected. Until the number of Indians and whites can be ascertained in the portions of the province which have not been covered by the decennial census enumerators, the committee would firmly urge upon the Dominion government that an adherence to the letter and spirit of the terms of union requires that, for the purpose of the yearly per capita grant, the omitted population of 11,939 Indians, as shown by the census of the Indian Department, should be added to the population, thus making the total number upon which the grant is to be based 110,112.

Mr. Gosnell's letter offers contentions in the same direction, and moreover quotes Statistician Johnson as alleging that he had reports from Hudson Bay Company officers and other sources showing the existence of a number of Indians in the portion of this province not covered by the census. From all of which the World of course argues that the provincial government has a strong case against the Dominion in its claim for an increase of something like $10,000 per annum. But Mr. Johnson, as appeared from the World's own correspondent the other day, is busily engaged in proving that the provincial government has not a good claim and expresses himself as confident of success. On this account the World charges that "as a statistical machine Mr. Johnson seems to have reversible gear to be operated upon to suit all purposes." Unfortunately Mr. Johnson has the Dominion government at his back, and unfortunately the Dominion government has the whip-handle in this dispute. As we have said all along, we should like to see the provincial government succeed in this matter, but we cannot blind ourselves to the facts, as the organs seem to have done. The simple fact seems to be that success is entirely dependent on the good will of the Ottawa government, and there is not the slightest indication so far of that good-will.

THOMPSON VS. FOSTER.

Sir John Thompson called forth plaudits from the admiring Tory organs when he announced that his government would deal with the prohibition question on its own responsibility and not resort to that cowardly device the plebiscite. The latter was an unworthy scheme, he said, and contrary to the spirit of the British constitution. For all this he was rewarded by the organs describing his utterances as "manly and statesmanlike" and showering other words of praise upon him. Of course these were coupled with a proportionate quantity of abuse for the Grits, who are mean enough to advocate the plebiscite plan. Now the Globe is cruel enough to show that Minister Foster, who was on the platform with Sir John, has himself been an advocate of the plebiscite as a means of settling the prohibition question. In a paper written for the Methodist Magazine in December, 1884, Mr. Foster said:

"I incline to the belief that we should do something more, and that is to keep the wider question of total prohibition before the people in a pressing practical way. The alternatives are either to ask the government of the day, whatever it may be, at a moment a majority of the constituencies of the Dominion have adopted the Canada Temperance Act, to enact total prohibition or to ask for a 'yes' and 'no' vote from the people at the next general election. Which shall it be?

"Again, I have no hesitation in saying that of the two I prefer the latter, and decidedly prefer it. My reasons are these. Total prohibition should have behind it unequivocally and certainly a strong majority sentiment. The issue should be presented and met on its full grounds and none other. The voice of all great sections of the country should be heard in the settlement of a question which will intimately affect all great sections."

"This most desirable end, it seems to me, can only be reached by obtaining the consent of Parliament to the taking of a 'yes' and 'no' vote, and such a vote can be most easily taken at a general election."

If Mr. Foster's accession to a ministerial seat has not changed his views on this as on other phases of the temperance question, he must have felt highly flattered when his chief was denouncing the plebiscite as a cowardly and un-British device. He must also be highly edified by the moralizings of the Tory papers, for in this matter he is unfortunate enough to agree with the unregenerate Grits.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Dr. D. S. Rupert of St. Mary's is dead. He was a well-known Mason.

Benjamin Waterworth, one of the best known residents of Middlesex county, is dead.

President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific railway has left for Europe. He will be absent for seven weeks.

John McGuire of Orangeville, while attempting to board a train, fell under the wheels and had both his legs taken off.

St. Alexis orphan asylum in Montreal was damaged by fire lately. Loss $2,000. The place was crowded, but there were no casualties.

Two men made an attempt to hold up the Dominion Express Company's stage between Oshawa and Myrtle, but they were unsuccessful.

The traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific railway for the week ending September 30th were $605,000; for the same week last year they were $590,000.

In the Toronto police court W. F. Maclean, M.P., was committed for trial on a charge of libelling E. A. Macdonald in an article which recently appeared in Maclean's newspaper, the World.

It is understood that young Hubbell, the defaulting teller of the Bank of Ottawa at Ottawa, and now serving a term in the Kingston penitentiary, has had six months remitted for good conduct and will be released on the 22nd inst.

Harold J. Bell, general superintendent, and J. Brookes Young, one of the directors of the Auer Light Company, Montreal, were arrested at the instance of Arthur Otis Granger, the suspended general manager of the company. They are charged with conspiracy to injure Granger.

The McCormick implement works must establish in Canada this year or forfeit their charter in the Dominion. Hiram Walker offers a free site, exemption from taxation for ten years, reduced railway rates, etc. Walkerville's offer is the highest out of over fifty towns which were bidding, Stratford being next.

Prof. Saunders declares that tuberculosis has been entirely stamped out of the Central Experimental Farm. Twenty-one animals were destroyed and thirty-five are declared to be perfectly healthy. The professor says Koch's lymph proved an entire success in determining the presence of the disease, and will be a great help in the future.

A union prohibition convention, representing the various temperance organizations in the province, and called to determine upon a plan of action in view of the plebiscite on prohibition to be taken at the municipal elections in Ontario in January next, assembled in Toronto on Tuesday, with nearly 900 delegates in attendance.

The touring ministerial party addressed the Perth electors at Mitchell. Sir John Thompson in his speech referred to the Manitoba school question, and said the government would deal promptly with it when the time came, adding that he doubted not that the present cloud would pass away from the political horizon as other and darker clouds had passed away in this country.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says that a move has been started by the friends of Lieutenant-Governor Royal of the Northwest to have him appointed to the senate as a representative of the French speaking population of the Territories. It is contended that the government has the power to increase the Northwest representation in the senate without new legislation.

A despatch from Trenton, N.J., says that Clifford Calverley, the young Canadian high wire walker, while filling an engagement at the fair there, met with a serious accident. It seems that when Calverley was about to start out upon the wire at the afternoon performance he fell from the high stand to the ground—a distance of over 60 feet. The fall broke both arms, and he also suffered internal injuries. He was removed to a hospital. Calverley made a world-wide reputation as a high wire performer last summer when he crossed the gorge at Niagara on a cable. Since that time he has been filling engagements all over the country and has been in great demand. He made his debut as a high wire artist in Toronto a little over a year ago, when he appeared at Hanlan's Point on the Island.

New Dress Goods

Opened this day at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, fancy whipcord, beige natte, serges, cashmeres, mourning goods, plain and shot effects, hopsacks in all the new shades, 33c., 40c., 50c., 65c., to $1.50 per yard. J. Partridge, proprietor.

DRY GOODS

Fifty per Cent Below Auction Prices at Russell & McDonald's

Tweeds, Scotch, English or Canadian, fifty cents per yard.

Irish linen tablecloths, 25c. per yard. 72-inch bleached twilled sheeting, 25c. per yard.

Black stockings, 10c. per pair.

Dress goods, all wool Cheviots, 7 yds. for $1.

English prints, warranted fast colors, 15 yds. for $1.

Our address is 134 Douglas street.

PETITION PRAYER REFUSED.

The Organization of a New Presbyterian Church Not Allowed.

JAMES BAY SUGGESTED AS A FIELD

Full Report of the Case of the Petitioners and Their Opposers—Members of the Church Called to Account for Writing to the Times.

In the Presbytery of Vancouver Island yesterday after the Times went to press Clerk Macrae called the attention of the court to a letter in the Times, after the conclusion of the Macleod case, signed by C. B. Lockhart, Dr. Crompton and J. H. Falconer. The letter reflected upon Presbytery.

Mr. Macrae said the letter was not respectful. It was a clear case of contempt. The impartiality of the court was very strongly called in question. These gentlemen were not parties in the case. They were not interested. They had no right to write a communication to the public press. This was calculated to hold the court in contempt. The court must protect itself, and it would be quite competent to refuse to hear those persons unless they purge themselves of this contempt. The court did not wish to take away the right of petition. It was one of he most sacred in the Presbyterian church. He thought a retraction should be made, but in any event the right of petitioners should not be infringed.

Rev. A.B. Winchester asked if the gentlemen admitted having written the letter. If they admitted their signatures they naturaly would not want to be heard in a court where justice was not meted out to them. Perhaps they might wish to apologize. The letter was written evidently in the heat of the affair. The court did not feel harshly. The signers did not know what they were doing. The signers had vowed to obey the authority of the Presbyterian church both at their baptism and when they became members in full communion. The signers would appear to set all law and order at defiance.

Dr. Campbell asked whether they gave the letter to the press.

Dr. Crompton and Mr. Falconer replied in the affirmative. It was a private communication and had nothing to do with the petition for organization.

Moderator Macrae was disposed to look upon the matter leniently. The signers of the petition were young in the church and were to be excused for their lack of judgment. He was surprised to see the letter in the Times challenging the right of Dr. Robertson to sit in Presbytery. He read a letter from Dr. Robertson in which that divine said he was authorized to act in any presbytery by right of the power given by general assembly. The presbytery should set the matter aside. If the presbytery wanted an apology the gentlemen might apologize. They might not. The best thing for the signers to do was to shut themselves in their closets and say a good old Presbyterian prayer.

Rev. A. B. Winchester said that God did not forgive until forgiveness was asked. How could these brethren appeal before them? They restated the authority of the court and came to petition to it. He had never heard of such an anomaly. The principle was solved. Some expression of regret would be necessary as far as he was concerned before the court should hear them.

Clerk MacRae said that it was inconsistent to have the signers of the article in the Times appear as petitioners. To have the impartiality of the court impugned was very inconsistent. He would however, favor letting the matter drop.

Dr. Campbell took up the letter in the Times. This communication stated that petitioners had not been fairly treated. The court had more than fairly treated them. They had no status before the court yet they were given a chance to speak. The imputations was such as to blast forever the character of the court collectively and individually. He would like to hear from the signers. If it were a civil court the parties would be punished.

Dr. Campbell asked the signers of the letter to address the court.

The gentlemen concerned kept their seats.

Clerk MacRae said that it was competent for the court to suspend these gentlemen. He moved that the moderator kindly admonish them not to repeat the action.

Mr. Falconer—It is not because they were simple-minded that they wrote this letter. He claimed that a resolution of the proposed new congregation was read at the last meeting of presbytery although they were not allowed to be heard. The resolution was even criticized. The article was an expression of opinion and he said that if he could not express an opinion at any court of the Presbyterian church then he would walk out of that church.

Voice—Hear! hear!

Mr. Falconer—It was not intended to wound the feelings of the court but to give an expression of opinion of the feelings of the signers of the article that they had been unfairly treated. He also questioned the right of the meeting to bring up the matter.

Clerk MacRae—The resolution was only read and no action was taken.

Mr. Falconer—The members of the court discussed the matter.

Moderator Macrae said that he was trying to cram the law into Mr. Falconer's head and Mr. Falconer would not listen to it.

The matter was dropped.

Rev. A. B. Winchester did not agree with the action of the court in dropping the matter. He asked that his dissent be recorded against the signers of the article being heard.

Clerk Macrae said there was no "nay," and there could be no dissent.

Dr. Crompton said that personally he would not take back what was said in the letter to the Times.

Moderator Macrae asked if Dr. Robertson's assertion was doubted.

Dr. Crompton replied that that was a minor point. He apologized for that, but for nothing else.

Dr. Campbell—It was a serious charge to say that the court did not deal fairly with the case.

Moderator Macrae moved that the matter be dropped.

Dr. Crompton asked if the petitioners were admonished.

Clerk Macrae answered—"Only in expression of opinion."

A communication was then handed in by the petitioners for the organization of a new church. The communication touched upon questions dealt with by Presbytery and stated that in case of Presbytery refusing permission to organize an appeal would be taken to the Synod.

Dr. Campbell called upon the petitioners to present their case.

Moderator Macrae—There were three representatives present. He had told them that if any information could be secured bearing on the case the committee would sit to the end of the week. He asked Mr. Shaw and Mr. Winchester, the other members of the committee, to substantiate this. What did all this mean? He had lost many a night's sleep over the affair. Mr. Falconer and Dr. Crompton would not let Presbytery get at the bottom of the affair. He referred to the letter as "stuff."

Gordon Chapman objected to Moderator Macrae's remarks. For him to charge them with writing "stuff" was what a Christian gentleman would not do. He should be called to order.

Moderator—By the laws of the church I could call upon these gentlemen to prove assertions.

An additional petition asking for the adding of names to the original petition for organization was read and the names were ordered to be added.

Alex. Shaw corroborated Moderator Macrae's remarks. If the petitioners were asking for favors they were going the wrong way about it. He could sit for a long time and take everything in, but he came from a country where once the blood was up it was not easily cooled.

The letter of the petitioners was reread.

Clerk Macrae said that no notice should be taken of it. It was disrespectful.

Gordon Chapman asked the Moderator if the communication was in order. The Moderator had said that it was, and he therefore thought that the remarks of Mr. Macrae were out of order.

Dr. Campbell said there had been sufficient discussion.

Rev. A. B. Winchester said the paper impeached the integrity of the court. He defended the action of the committee and urged that the paper be not received. It was accordingly laid on the table.

Dr. Campbell said liberty would be given to the petitioners to introduce further evidence.

Dr. Crompton remarked that after what had been said the less said the better.

Mr. Falconer was called upon. He said two office bearers of St. Andrew's church had told him that organization of a new Presbyterian church would not affect St. Andrew's. There were 150 names in the petition and there were over 100 more who would ally themselves to this church. The congregation was self-sustaining. The church was crowded last Sunday and the collection was very good. The financial part of it was arranged between Mr. Macleod and himself.

Dr. Campbell asked Mr. Falconer to confine himself to the petition and not be "giving away" Mr. Macleod in every sentence.

Mr. Falconer said they were not organized as a Presbyterian or any denominational church. It was simply a provisional arrangement. The location was only temporary. He thought there was room for another Presbyterian church in Victoria. The old Methodist church had been leased for one year.

Howard Chapman—There were over 100 sittings taken and they would soon have $75 to $100 a week collection. There had never been less than 100 present Sunday morning and 250 in the evening. He thought Moderator Macrae should have looked up petitioners. He was absent and could have given information.

Dr. Campbell said that they would receive all information given.

A. Walkley said that they did not wish to draw from any other congregations. He respected and revered Mr. Macleod and wished to sit under his ministry. It would be a serious step to refuse the petition. There were members who would be scattered and would not go to any other church.

William McKay thought the petitioners should have right of reply. He corroborated former statements.

Dr. Campbell replied that this was not a debate.

Gordon Chapman said that in open meeting in Nanaimo the members of St. Andrew's congregation had said that they could get along without the discontented members. The fact of there being such members was proof positive that another church was required. The First church had not suffered and St. Andrew's had told them to go if they wanted. The

(Continued on Page 8.)

SEAL TEETH

Mounted for Brooches, Ear-Rings, Watch Charms, Cuff Links, Bread Pins, Etc., Etc., by PENNOCK & LOWE, The Jewelers, 63 Government St., Next to Spencer's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

—OUR—
Beef, Iron and Wine
Is an excellent tonic for strengthening the system.
Price $1 a Bottle.
COCHRANE & MUNN
Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

Millinery.

See Partridge's window this season for stylish millinery. The Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, carry the broom. Our prices are what we call hard time prices, down to bedrock. *

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining-room service of the Vienna Cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge three months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5.30 to 8 p.m at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week (three meals a day), $5. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p.m. *

Interviewed the Government.

A delegation composed of residents and property owners of the Cedar Hill and Mount Tolmie districts interviewed W. S. Gore, deputy commissioner of lands and works, this morning. They asked the government to open up the natural water way through the Mount Tolmie and Cedar Hill valley to Oak Bay. Those composing the delegation were D. MacRae, L. Goodacre, John Lamberton, A. Ohlsen and others. It is probable that the government will authorize surveys to determine the cost of putting in the ditches and culverts, although the members of the delegation would not affirm or deny that their interview was of a satisfactory nature.

Arbitrators' Award.

The Victoria & Sidney railway line runs through property owned by the corporation of Victoria at Elk lake. The company required six and one-third acres of the city's land and offered $50 an acre therefor. This offer was declined, and Messrs. J. Teague, Alexander Jack and And. Grey were appointed arbitrators under the law to determine the price to be paid for the land. Yesterday the arbitrators handed in their award. They decided that the value of the land was $50 an acre, the price first offered by the company. The costs of the arbitration, amounting to $180, more than half the total sum received, will be paid by the city.

The Spanish Students.

Following is the programme which the Spanish Students will render this evening at the Victoria theatre:

L'Italiana in Algeri—Overture.....Rossini
Le Secret—Intermezzo .....Gautier
British Patrol—Ascher...arr by Rebagliati
Spanish Students.
For All Eternity—Song for Contralto.....
Miss Rosina Rosin.
Cornet Solo—Stabat .....Rossini
Sig. V. F. Marino.
Waiting—Song for Mezzo-Soprano.....
Miss Jessie Purcell.
Intermission.
Grand Solo—Sauterio .....Garces
Sen. F. Marin.
Cavatina from Roberto il Diavolo.....
Miss M. E. Noyes.
Omaggio a Verdi—Concert Fantasie for violin
Sig. R. Rebagliati.
Duet for Soprano and Contralto.....
Miss M. E. Noyes and Miss R. Rosin.
Carmen—Fantasie .....Bizet
Spanish Students.
Concerto Waltz—for violin.....Retwoski
Sig. R. Rebagliati and Spanish Students.

Fought Over a Pie.

Last night Michael Flynn and William McNulty together entered the restaurant of Gim Kee, corner of Store and Fisgard streets. They got a Chinese supper and paid for it. When they were leaving the restaurant the eye of McNulty espied a tempting pie. He quietly laid hands on the pastry and attempted to put it up his vest. The Celestial also had his eye on the pie and Mr. McNulty and tried to take it away from him. In the struggle the pie was dropped to the floor and broken into a thousand fragments. A fight then took place and McNulty and Flynn gave the Celestial a good thrashing. In court they were each fined $20 and costs, in default two months.

Billy Hydah, Indian, and George McCalpin, drunk, were each fined $5 and costs. John Hunter, drunk, was convicted and discharged; first offense.

The Farmer Delegates.

Mayor Beaven took charge of the British farmer delegates who were in the city yesterday, and those gentlemen consequently obtained a better idea of the farms around the city than did the party who were here on Sunday. The delegates at first intended to visit Esquimalt and see the ships, but as Mayor Beaven says, "they can see ships at home, but they cannot see Vancouver island farms there." He therefore induced them to visit a few of the farmers and their farms. They drove to Cedar Hill and visited the farms of that district, and in the afternoon they crossed over to Saanich. It was too late to visit all the farms, and in fact some of the best ones had to be overlooked. The delegates, however, heard and saw enough to surprise them. The price of land they considered very high but the yield and the price obtained for produce were equally as high. Mayor Beaven promised to show them more if they would remain over a day or so, but they could not spare the time.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The Daughters of England will meet in Temperance hall this evening.

—A branch of the boys' brigade is to be organized in connection with the Y.M.C.A.

—The city librarian issued 1,685 books during September, 797 to ladies and 888 to gentlemen.

—A bluejacket was apprehended last night for being drunk but was released early this morning.

—Richard Wilson, who has been in the police court for safe keeping for several days, was discharged to-day.

—The wire to Carmanah Point is still down, so no further news of the drowning accident on the west coast has been received.

—A fire alarm at 10:10 last night was caused by a roof fire at a Chinese laundry on Douglas street, between Yates and View streets.

—Walter Partington, who says he was a member of the crew of the sealer Umbrina, is in Providence hospital, Seattle, with delirium tremens.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods. *

—A social dance will be held at the Colonist Hotel, Thursday, October 5th, 1893. Music will be furnished by the Philharmonic orchestra. 2t.

—A. R. Tolmie, a shining light in the Seattle churches, and a religious hypocrite generally, is supposed to be in this city with a lot of clothing stolen from a schoolmate at the state university.

—John Bryden has purchased five acres in Victoria West, near Head street, and will erect a dwelling house upon the property. The land formed part of the Walker estate and it is said a very good price was paid for it.

—Constable James arrested two Indians and a white man this morning. He handled the trio himself and took them to the provincial police station. The Indians are charged with having an intoxicant in their possession and the white man with supplying it.

—The auction sale of dry goods opened at 60 Government street yesterday has attracted many buyers, who have secured bargains that were apparently profitable and pleasing. The sale commences at 2 o'clock each afternoon and at 7 in the evening.

—C. H. Earl, ex-baggage master on the steamer City of Kingston, was arrested at Port Townsend Tuesday night with a trunk containing 40 pounds of opium in his possession. It is understood that the seizure was made by Inspectors Delaney and Loftus.

—The schooners Minnie and Favorite, as well as any reckoning on the number of skins brought up here by the west coast Indians, were left out of the estimate of the sealing catch made by the Times on Tuesday evening, so the total will be nearer to 70,000 than to 66,000. The catches of these schooners were inadvertantly omitted.

—Peter Bucher, a respectably dressed carpenter, entered the police station last night and asked for police protection. He said he feared someone wanted to kill him for his money. He had $375 with him and a ticket for San Francisco by the next steamer. He wanted to stay in the lock-up till the boat sailed. A physician will examine him for insanity.

—A private letter received in the city from W. G. Burnes gives the information that he, with Ross Eckardt, will not be in Victoria until Oct. 15th. They are going to see the World's Fair and will spend a few days with friends in Toronto. With the exception of those of Victoria's lacrosse team who are to spend several months in the east they will be the last to return.

—At the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. McLennan, Victoria West, Hugh McKay, of Work street, was married to Miss Maggie McLennan. Rev. D. MacRae conducted the ceremony. D. Ross supported the groom, Miss McKay the bride. Among the presents, many and rich, was a dinner set from the ladies aid society, and a handsome gift from the Band of Happy Workers. Mr. and Mrs. McKay will make their home in Esquimalt street.

—Nearly the entire catch of the Victoria fleet will be offered for sale in London at the sales there this month. Aside from the small number of contracts made before the vessels left port very few skins changed hands here. It was reported this morning that a sale had been made to a local buyer of some skins recently brought home from the Copper islands. The price was stated to be $13. The many who shipped to the October sales are awaiting the returns with anxiety. There were no skins left on the market after last year and prices should naturally be good, but the future of the industry furnishes the element of uncertainty.

PERSONAL.

P. A. Paulson is over from Tacoma.

Capt. Melon is down from Vancouver.

R. Draney returned from Vancouver last evening.

T. R. Hall was a passenger by the Premier last evening.

Henry Croft, M.P.P., returned home from the Mainland last night.

Col. Peters, D.A.G., was a passenger from Vancouver last night.

E. H. Fletcher, P. O. inspector, returned from the Interior last night.

A. G. Smith, Deputy Attorney General, returned from the Interior yesterday.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. No Ammonia. No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Special Assize to Try Wilson the Alleged Murderer of Jones.

FIRST TRIAL UNDER THE NEW CODE

The Grand Jury Brings in a True Bill—Mr. Justice Crease's Charge to the Grand Jury—Evidence for the Prosecution.

The special court of assize, called to try John Wilson, charged with the murder of Daniel Jones on board the bark Rathdown at Sidney on the night of Sept. 9th, was opened this morning. The assault case in which one Francis is charged with assaulting the alleged murderer will come up at the conclusion of the murder trial. Mr. Justice Crease presided. Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., and A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, appeared for the prosecution, and the prisoner was represented by J. P. Walls. The grand jury was composed as follows: Jas. Hutcheson (foreman), M. Muir, A. J. McLellan, F. L. Elworthy, H. B. Hamlin, G. Walker, R. R. Bayne, M. Young, John Earsman, John Pelletier, John Teague, C. Spencer, A. W. More, D. R. Ker, D. Pemberton and J. E. Crane. There were two grand jurymen absent, Jos. Phillips and — Holland. One petty juryman also failed to answer to his name.

In presenting the case to the grand jury Mr. Justice Crease said it was the first time that a jury had acted under the new criminal code. This code was an improvement on the old one, although it did not alter the law. The technical words had been done away with and ordinary phraseology was used. Formerly it was difficult for a judge to explain and for a jury to understand the law. It was not so now. The new law explains that it is culpable homicide if the offender intends to cause the death of the person killed, or if he intends to causes bodily harm and kills somebody, or if he intends to injure one person and by mistake kills another. Of course if the intention is to kill a person out and out it is murder. The facts of the present case are very simple. A number of sailors went ashore and began drinking in a public house. There was no quarrelling there, but one of the men, unfortunately, took a bottle of rum back to the ship with him. A quarrel ensued between a man named Francis and the prisoner, Wilson. Wilson, with what must have been a knife, stabbed Jones. In his information and deposition Jones says he had no quarrel with Wilson. Wilson may have stabbed him intentionally or he might have intended to stab some one else. If so it is murder. They could not tell whether he intended to kill Jones. No doubt the defense would be that Wilson, being drunk, should be excused to some extent and the case brought down to manslaughter. It was not for the grand jury to decide whether it was murder or manslaughter. When a man commits homicide he must account for it before a petty jury. It is for the grand jury to decide whether Wilson killed Jones. If they found that he did they should find a prima facie case. It may seem to some that drink had something to do with the case. It would be a dangerous thing to allow drink to be an excuse for crime. Should this ever come about the statute books might as well be wiped out. All that men would need to do would be to pour firewater down their throats and do as they liked. A drunken intention to commit a crime makes a man just as guilty as if the intention had been a sober one. If a man was too drunk to entertain an intention it might be considered; but that was for the petty jury. The grand jury must confine themselves to the facts. Jones was killed. Was he killed by Wilson?

The grand jury retired at noon and the court adjourned for an hour.

The court re-assembled at 1 o'clock but the grand jury not having examined any witnesses they were requested to retire and examine one or two witnesses.

The were also given the indictment in the Francis assault case. The charge is that Francis assaulted Wilson on the same night as the murder was committed. Mr. Justice Crease did not think the jury would have any difficulty in finding a true bill.

The grand jury brought in a true bill against Wilson for the murder of Jones and the case was proceeded with. The prisoner was brought into court his head wrapped up in bandages hiding the wounds that he received in the fight on board the ship on the night of the murder. When asked how he pleaded he answered "Not guilty." The following petty jury was chosen: R. Drake, foreman; Jos. Levy, Wm. Gould, D. Fulton, John G. Thompson, George Lyall, D. Graham, Wm. Hatch, James Jones, James M. Russell, H. T. L. Fisher and James Walker.

Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., addressed the jury for the prosecution. He explained the case as told by the captain. The question is, who inflicted the wound that caused the death of Jones. The prosecution says Wilson inflicted it and two sailors will be called to prove this. There is doubt that he had a knife in his possession. He was seen to approach Jones and strike him. Jones placed his hands on the wound and said he had been hurt. The captain examined him and found that the wound was a dangerous one. It may be that the prisoner thought Jones was Francis who had inflicted a wound on him. But that made no difference. He had no right to kill anyone. It was no excuse for him to say he was drunk. If a man cannot control homself when under the influence of liquor he should not drink. It was only under extreme circumstances that a man was justified in striking another man with a knife. The deceased was not a quarrelsome man in any way.

Captain Morrissey, of the bark Rathdown, was the first witness. On the night of the 9th of September he gave each member of the crew $2 and they went ashore. About 11 o'clock a man named Bell called him and said there was trouble. At 11:30 Francis called him again, but he did not go either time as he did not think the trouble would amount to much. Shortly afterwards he was called by a man named Hooper and he went to the forecastle. There were four men on deck. He entered the forecastle by the port door. The prisoner was sitting on a chest on the starboard side. Franklin was lying on the floor and other men were in their bunks. He, witness, examined the prisoner and found several wounds on his head and a lot of blood on his shirt sleeve. He did not think the wounds were dangerous but he tried to induce the prisoner to go to his bunk. The prisoner had a knife in his hand, like the one produced. Sailors as a rule leave their knives behind when they go ashore. After coaxing him for three-quarters of an hour the prisoner was induced to go to bed. He said he would have his revenge for the wounds he had received. Franklin was also induced to go to bed and he, witness, and the other men left the forecastle. About twenty minutes past one he was again called to the forecastle. The light was out and he sent for one and he found Jones lying on the floor of the forecastle on his left side, his knees drawn up. He examined Jones and found a cut in his stomach, the intestines protruding. He got warm water and bandages and dressed the wounds. He tried to sew up the wound but failed and therefore sent the constable for a doctor. The prisoner was asleep in his bunk. The case was proceeding at the time of going to press.

THE ASSAULT CASE.

The grand jury brought in a true bill in the case of Regina vs. Francis, wounding.

Mantles, Waterproofs,

See us this week. We have the new styles. Some mantles you will observe hang, but these fit. Special values we offer in the above lines. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. John Partridge, proprietor. *

Marine

The four-masted schooner Salvator, which is to load lumber for Robert Ward & Co., will go to the Fraser for her cargo.

There is talk of the North Pacific coming back on the Victoria run in opposition to the City of Kingston. It is not believed that she will come.

The bark Rotuenbeck is still in the straits waiting for the tug Lorne to take her outside. She will probably get fair weather in which to clear the coast this time.

Jackets and Capes
Direct from Berlin.....
118 Opened out Saturday.
THE PINK OF THE BEST GERMAN MANUFACTURERS' COLLECTION.
These Goods are direct from the manufacturer. We pay cash for them, and to clear them out during this month have marked on a very small profit.
No trouble to show them, and they are so stylish that they sell themselves.
D. Spencer,
Government Street.

S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25,
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Seal Teeth
Mounted on all kinds of Jewelry in gold or silver. Lowest prices. Best work.

EX S. S. WARRIMOO.
Australian
SUGAR
70 Pound Sacks
For Family Use.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

WANTED.
Husband and wife (without encumbrance) as General Assistants in the new Protestant Orphans' Home.
Written applications, stating qualifications, etc., will be received until Saturday, October 7, by
CHAS. HAYWARD,
Oct2-td Hon. Sec'y.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
British Barque
FORMOSA
From Liverpool.
WM. KAIN, Master.
This vessel will commence discharging cargo at Rithet's inner wharf, Wednesday, Oct. 4th. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive delivery orders for their goods.
All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Consignees of Vessel
Victoria, Oct. 3rd, 1893. o3

A Handsome Box Of Glove Powder Given Away
Notwithstanding the excellent value we are giving, besides guaranteeing every pair of our Celebrated Kid Gloves We will give the purchaser of every pair of Gloves a handsome Box of Glove Powder.
The Westside Glove is a beautiful soft kid equal to the best $1.50 glove sold in this city. Price $1.25.
THE WESTSIDE
J. HUTCHESON & CO.

—THE—
Stanley House
GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.
New Jackets,
New Capes,
New Mantles
Etc., Etc., Etc.
These goods from one of the Finest Manufacturers in Europe to hand. They comprise one of the finest assortments of goods ever opened in British Columbia.
Prices are marked right down to the LOWEST NOTCH.
Ladies should see them at once.
W. S. Hampson & Co.

Changed Hands.
*****
HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Stock of the late firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., we beg to announce to our friends and the general public that we are prepared to supply the best
Groceries
AND
Provisions
At the VERY LOWEST Prices.
We have just received
Gilt Edge Hams,
Whole Eastern Codfish,
Breakfast Gem and
California Cream Cheese.
*****
SPEED BROS.,
Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Telephone 178.

Australian Canned Meats
Luncheon Beef,
Roast Beef,
Roast Mutton,
Pork Sausage,
Etc., Etc.,
IN 1 AND 2 POUND CANS.
PRONOUNCED BY EPICURES AS "EXCELLENT."
ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

—THE—
Leander Tepid Swimming Bath
FIVE SISTERS BLOCK.
On or about September 20th the above Bath will be open to the public. The Swimming Bath is 52 feet long by 20 wide, fitted with the latest natatorial devices; also Shower and Electric Baths, fitted with hot and cold water. The building is well lighted and ventilated and heated with steam. The whole will be placed under the management of a competent swimming instructor.
Special Terms to Schools, Clubs, Etc.
G. C. MESNER,
Sep26-1m Proprietor.

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE.

A Nebraska Stockman's Wild Race for Life.

A Nebraska stockman named Thompson, owning the Happy Jack cattle ranch, a few days ago was the hero of a most startling adventure, in which he barely escaped with his life. Thompson was on his way to the Platte river, south of Anselmo, with a herd of several hundred cattle, in search of water, the smaller streams having proved inadequate in supplying the vast droves of the neighborhood. He was assisted by seven or eight cowboys, a small number, scarcely sufficient for such a herd, and when one flank of the moving body of animals wandered off in the night from the corral, looking for the wherewith to allay their thirst, it was necessary for one half of the herders to go out after them, thus scattering the party, says the New York World. Thompson himself rode east, following the tracks of cattle which he took for his own, but which proved to be those of a herd from lower down, also going to the Platte.

He had gone out of sight of his assistants and had got down to examine the trail, which he was beginning to suspect was a day or two old, when he observed a horse running towards him at a rapid gallop. The animal was not saddled, but showed marks of being in recent use, and Mr. Thompson concluded that he had probably broken loose from his owner and that the latter would soon be out looking for him, so he resolved to catch him.

Advancing the cattleman held out his hand to the stranger, but the animal snapped at him and made a dart at the other horse trying to bite and kicking out with his heels. Thompson now saw that the runaway was foaming in a manner that meant more than heat from his gallop, and thinking that the animal was mad he hastened to his horse's help.

Flinging himself into the saddle he clapped spurs to him and made a break for the place where he had left the still-corralled herd. The frenzied horse gave chase, and then began a breakneck race for life over the prairie. Thompson possessed the advantage of having the animal he bestrode fresh and under perfect control, while the pursuer was able to run only by spurts, with the irregularity of madness, and half blindly, but in spite of this he was sufficiently near to render the chase one of great excitement and danger; for, from the furious creature's belligerence displayed at first it was easy to see what would be the fate of the animal or man who fell before him.

So, without sparing whip or spur, Thompson fled over the ground, with the mad horse only a few dozen yards in his rear. The danger was increased by the existence of large cracks in the earth, gaping for water, which were often quite wide enough to admit of the horse he rode falling with one foot in them and breaking a limb, when he would be at the mercy of the panting, raging animal behind him, which allowed no time for picking his way over the pitfalls. But the fiery little Spanish mustang ridden by Thompson seemed to realize that his life and that of his rider depended on his skill in avoiding these cracks, and he flew over them like a bird, redoubling his speed whenever the horse following gave a shrill shriek of warning.

Once Thompson saw a rattlesnake spring out at the mustang as he cleared a spring at his heels, but the blow failed, and the snake fastened itself on the lower leg of the animal that came after; but, with the long greenish body still hanging to it, the horse did not stay for a moment, and as the mustang paused for a second to gather itself for a leap across a yielding place in the earth, where some mole had once excavated its home, gained somewhat on the flying pair. Looking back, Thompson saw the beast not more than thirty or thirty-five yards behind him, and, thinking the horse almost upon him, lashed the mustang into a run that made the ground spin beneath his nimble feet, and was rapidly out-distancing his pursuer, when he felt the girth about his steed give way, and checked him only in time to save himself a hard fall.

The saddle slid off the mustang's back, and Thompson, with his feet still in the stirrups, fell easily to the ground. He picked himself up and scanned the prairie with anxious eyes for help of some sort. And, to his relief, he saw a horseman riding across the plain a quarter of a mile away, and, standing up, he halloed to this person. But at first his cries seemed incapable of reaching the man, who directed his course in an oblique direction from where Thompson shouting for him.

At last, however, his attention appeared to be attracted by the behavior of the mad horse, and, following with his eyes, he made out the ranchman and caught the latter's signals. Putting spurs to his horse, the stranger came on at full gallop, holding in one hand a gun, which Thompson saw with relief and joy, and just as the mad horse reached him, and he felt the hot breath from the open mouth flecked with bloody foam, a shot whistled past his ear and struck the maddened animal full in the forehead. He staggered and almost fell under the mustang's feet, biting and snapping about him in blind fury; but the mustang, backing away from his fallen enemy, let fly at him with his heels and repeatedly gave him rousing blows in the side, while the man who had come to Thompson's rescue reached the group, and throwing his gun down on the fallen creature put an end to its misery and its powers of mischief.

This timely help was a cowboy from the Reginald Black ranch, who had been out shooting mule-eared rabbits when he saw Thompson's distress. He identified the horse as one from a place near Broken Bow, which had been bitten several days before by a rabid dog, and had got out on being seized in turn by hydrophobic symptoms. Word had been sent out to all the neighboring ranchmen to look out for him, for fear he might get among the cattle and carry poison to them by biting them. The first day, however, he had broken into a drove of sheep and killed twenty or thirty of them, besides biting as many more, necessitating their slaughter.

Buddhist Sacred Books.

One hundred and twenty-six thousand words on a piece of paper 13x17 1-2 inches is something unusual. When the writing is 1100 years old and the author the founder of the nation's alphabet, the script is, indeed, a curiosity. Such is the writing now on exhibition at the store of the Idzu Tea Company.

The writing is the work of Kobo Taishi. Literally translated this means Saint Propagandist. It is the property of T. Takahashi, a descendant of the noted saint, and has passed as a sacred heirloom from father to son for over 1000 years.

Mr. Takahashi is connected with the royal family of Japan and is a member of the legislature of the state of Nagasaki. He is a scholar of great local repute, and having heard that there were in America philosophers who were inclined to look favorably on the Buddhist religion, he sent the relic across the sea in charge of his son.

The writing is so fine that a microscope must be used to decipher the intricate Chinese and Japanese characters. It is an exact copy of eight books of the Buddhist Bible, and was written on a sort of self-inflicted penance to purify the spirit of its holy author.

Every precaution is to be taken to insure the safety of the precious document. In a case of white wood is a beautifully lacquered box wrapped in green silk. Within the lacquered box is another made of paumeunia imperialis—a very light, porous wood that is extensively used for making cabinets in which to store treasures. In this box is the writing. The owner has refused an offer of $2000 for it from one of the great Japanese temples.

The author, Kobo Taishi, was one of the holiest men in Japan, and, as his name signifies, was the founder and propagator of the Shin Gow, or "True Word," one of the eight sects of Buddhism.

It was he who evolved the idea of the Japanese alphabet. Before his time the Japanese had used only Chinese characters. He gave a sign to each of the 47 primitive sounds used in expressing Japanese words and arranged them in verse, which, while perfect in rhyme and meter, contains the 47 sounds without repeating any of them. This bit of poetry is today the first thing a child is taught in the primary schools of Japan. Mr. Hamamura gives the following free translation of it:

"Beauty and sweetness are lovely, but fade soon. In the study of real life we find this is also true. When we think we understand its secrets we learn that it is but an illusive dream."—St. Jose Record.

Javanese Children Wed.

Mon and Soewarti were married in the rain, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

These are the two Javanese children whose wedding was announced the other day. It was postponed because of the rain and dampness of Thursday. But Mon and Soewarti, it is believed have in some way offended the little wood and clay gods that squat in front of their household doors. Especially is Boeda, the large god with an elephant's trunk, that sits near the central tea house, offended. He is the god who has control of the elements, and offerings of fruit and cooked things were made to him all day yesterday before the ceremony took place by the parents of Mon and Soewarti, but the wrath of Boeda could not be turned away so he caused the rain to fall on them as an augury of their future.

The Javanese, in their native land, never marry except in the dry season, in order to escape the influence of the cloudy weather and depressing surroundings. Yesterday, up to the very moment of the marriage, was a typical Javanese wedding day, dry, hot and bright, but just before 3 o'clock the hour set for the ceremony, dark clouds began to be driven across the sky, and Boeda was again imploringly sought to stay the storm until the twain had been made one. The preparations for the marriage march were, however, proceeded with, and every occasional glimpse of sunshine brought bright hopes.

The Javanese women, dressed as for a gala day, fluttered from the house of the bride to the house of the groom and back again, while the men, also dressed for a festal occasion, sat on the porches.

Mon was taken to the house of his bride on a platform. When she stepped on to the porch where he had been waiting he saluted her by bending one knee and kissing her hand. They both wore shining and carved helmets, from which depended coral strings. They were otherwise dressed similarly in gold and red, and when they stepped into the gorgeous palanquin their feet were covered with costly shawls.

The palanquin was borne on the shoulders of six men. Preceding it was the high priest, dressed all in white with a huge turban on his head. Preceding him were five men with peculiar stringed instruments and tomtoms, and others who bore flags. Following immediately after the palanquin were the parents of the bride and groom, and the other natives of the village followed after them. The procession marched all round the village and entered a large roped space just in front of the theatre. Here the palanquin was let down while the priest, crossing his legs under him, sat down some distance from the children. The other people and the musicians sat around him in a circle, leaving an open space for the bride and groom to sit down in.

Just then, before the priest had opened his mouth to pronounce the first sentence of the formula, the rain fell. Twice during the ceremony, which did not last ten minutes, the rain fell. The priest did not ask any questions, but seemed to mumble some kind of incantation, in the chorus of which the others joined. The last chorus was ended with something like a yell, the stringed instruments and tomtoms made a great noise, the priest and the company arose, and Mr. and Mrs. Mon entered the palanquin, and amid the applause of 3,000 spectators were raised on the shoulders of the six men. The procession made another tour of the grounds and entered the theatre, which had been turned into a great banquet hall. On the low table were piled fruits and roast pig and chickens and flowers. The company squatted around this, and at a signal from the priest, who began the expert dissection of a chicken, they pitched in and soon transferred the contents of the groaning table to themselves. Mon and Soewarti after the feast were taken to their separate homes, as their parents deem it best that they shall remain apart for another year, for Mon is only 9 years old and Soewarti 11.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor Yates and Government sts. *

JAMIE IN CHURCH.

We stared at the church door together,
My rosy-cheeked laddie and I;
His jacket's the hue of the heather,
His eyes are as blue as the sky.
He looks with a mournful persistence
Away to the hills and the wood
And all the bright outer existence
A boy has to leave to be good.

Indoors there are prayers and a sermon
He can't hear a word of, I'm sure;
Yet bravely he tries to determine
Its dullness this day to endure.
He brightens—of course, there's the singing!
They're starting a tune he has heard,
And soon in the psalm he is flinging
His heart and his voice like a bird.

But what is this now that they're playing?
A plain little hymn for a child,
His hands are fast folded, as praying,
His look is benignant and mild.
The notes are so sweet and so simple,
The harp of my heart-strings they thrill;
He stands like a child of the temple,
All holy and tranquil and still.

'Tis over; the melody's ended,
And passes the pain of my joy;
The child of my dream has descended
Again to the guise of a boy.
He keeps all my nerves in a friction;
He could not sit still tho' he tried;
We welcome the last benediction,
And rush to the freedom outside!

—Janet Logie Robertson.

The Use of Coal Tar.

What was at first considered a doubtful experiment, viz., the use of coal tar as a means of rendering masonry impervious to water, especially in positions exposed to direct contact with the latter, has proved a practically valuable resort. Used as a coating for masonry built up of very porous stone, tar renders it quite impervious even at a depth of some 50 feet of water, and according to the opinion of those whose experience has been extensive with it, the article should be utilized in all public buildings, particularly those designed for the preservation of works of art, the dissolving action of water, even upon mortar of superior quality, being well known, and also of the unfavorable effect of the exudation of water charged with lime salts from the mortar. Two different methods of using the tar are named, viz: in a boiling state in one or several layers, this being suitable for surfaces exposed to the air, or it may be made to flame up before using, this being appropriate to surfaces which have to be covered up. It is stated that when boiling coal tar is employed in three coats on masonry the result is a black and very brilliant varnish, which perfectly resists the action of frost, water and sun, being likewise absolutely impervious; and the tendency of the black coating to absorb heat may be overcome by white-dusting the whole before the tar is quite dry.—New York Sun.

The Tomb of Eve.

The measurement of the traditional tomb of our mother Eve at Jedda give some idea of her supposed height, says Sala's Journal. On entering the great gate of the cemetery, one observes on the left a little wall three feet high, forming a square of ten to twelve feet. There lies the head of our first mother. In the middle of the cemetery is a sort of cupola, where reposes the middle of her body, and at the other extremity, near the door of egress, is another little wall, also three feet high, forming a lozenge-shaped enclosure; there are her feet. In this place is a large piece of cloth, whereon the faithful deposit their offerings, which serve for the maintenance of a constant burning of perfumes over the midst of her body. The distance between her head and feet is 400 feet. How we have shrunk since the creation?

Fac Simile Label of the FAMOUS EL PADRE.

That Wedding Present

You are thinking of giving is causing you a deal of trouble. It is difficult to choose something at once elegant and useful. Let us suggest for you.
One of the nicest presents for a young couple just setting us housekeeping is a set of

Eddy's Indurated Fibre Ware

Consisting of Pails, Tubs, Wash Basins, Bread Pans, &c., &c. This is a present that will last and keep the donor in remembrance, besides being a constant source of delight to the happy recipient. The Lightest, Tightest, Neatest, Sweetest and Most Durable Ware made.

Sold Everywhere.

Manufactured in Canada Solely by

The E. B. Eddy Co.,
HULL, CANADA.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

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Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

Miles from Wellington.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Sundays & Mondays.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Sundays & Mondays.	Miles from Victoria.
	Ar. 8.00 P.M.	Ar. 10.00 A.M.	WELLINGTON Lv.	Lv. 2.00 P.M.	Lv. 4.45 P.M.	
4	8.08	10.08	NORTHFIELD	1.52	4.37	4
6	8.12	10.12	CEDAR HILL X RD	1.50	4.35	6
8	8.16	10.16	OSWEGO	1.48	4.33	8
9	8.18	10.18	GLENCO	1.46	4.31	9
11	8.22	10.22	NANAIMO Ar.	1.40	4.25	11
			NANAIMO Lv.	8.00 A.M.	12.00 M.	
13	8.27	10.27	WELLINGTON	7.55	11.55	13
16	8.34	10.34	KOKSILAH	7.48	11.48	16
18	8.38	10.38	DUNCANS	7.44	11.44	18
22	8.45	10.45	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	7.37	11.37	22
24	8.49	10.49	COBBLE HILL	7.33	11.33	24
27	8.54	10.54	MCPHERSON'S	7.28	11.28	27
29	8.58	10.58	SOOKE	7.24	11.24	29
30	9.00	11.00	GOLDSTREAM	7.22	11.22	30
34	9.08	11.08	SHIRLEY	7.14	11.14	34
37	9.13	11.13	JORDAN RIVER	7.09	11.09	37
45	9.27	11.27	SOOKE X ROADS	6.55	10.55	45
51	9.38	11.38	SOOKE HARBOR	6.44	10.44	51
	Lv. 9.45 A.M.	Lv. 11.45 A.M.	VICTORIA Ar.	Ar. 6.35 P.M.	Ar. 10.35 P.M.	

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

Miles from Victoria.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Sundays & Mondays.	STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Friday, Sundays & Mondays.	Miles from Wellington.
	Lv. 9.00 A.M.	Lv. 2.00 P.M.	VICTORIA Lv.	Ar. 6.35 P.M.	Ar. 8.25 P.M.	
2	9.04	2.04	HILLSIDE	6.31	8.21	2
4	9.08	2.08	QUADRA	6.27	8.17	4
6	9.12	2.12	MOUNT TOLMIE	6.23	8.13	6
8	9.16	2.16	MOUNT BRADLEY	6.19	8.09	8
9	9.18	2.18	HAZELMERE	6.17	8.07	9
11	9.22	2.22	COLWOOD	6.13	8.03	11
13	9.26	2.26	GOLDSTREAM	6.09	7.59	13
14	9.28	2.28	MILLSTREAM	6.07	7.57	14
16	9.32	2.32	BRIDGE STREET	6.03	7.53	16
17	9.34	2.34	WOODWARD'S LANDING	6.01	7.51	17
19	9.38	2.38	CEDAR HILL X ROAD	5.57	7.47	19
21	9.42	2.42	NORTH SALTICH	5.53	7.43	21
23	9.46	2.46	MAPLE BAY	5.49	7.39	23
26	9.52	2.52	MOUNT SICKER	5.43	7.33	26
28	9.56	2.56	DUNCANS	5.39	7.29	28
32	10.04	3.04	KOKSILAH	5.31	7.21	32
35	10.09	3.09	GLENORA	5.26	7.16	35
37	10.13	3.13	COBBLE HILL	5.22	7.12	37
41	10.21	3.21	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	5.14	7.04	41
45	10.29	3.29	HILLBANK	5.06	6.56	45
48	10.35	3.35	CHEMAINUS	5.00	6.50	48
53	10.45	3.45	CROFTON	4.50	6.40	53
57	10.53	3.53	WEST SHORE	4.42	6.32	57
61	11.01	4.01	NEW ALBERNI	4.34	6.24	61
64	11.07	4.07	QUALICUM	4.28	6.18	64
70	11.19	4.19	COMOX	4.16	6.06	70
	Ar. 11.45 A.M.	Ar. 4.45 P.M.	WELLINGTON Lv.	Lv. 12.00 M.	Lv. 3.30 P.M.	

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,

Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2:30 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Loiz Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 12 A.M.

Umatilla - - - Oct. 6

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The New Soo-Pacific Line

Opened September 25, now gives the Canadian Pacific Railway the

Shortest and Quickest Route to the World's Fair and all Eastern Points.

Fares $5 to $10 lower than by any other route.

Through tourist and sleeping cars daily to St. Paul and Montreal.

CHINA AND JAPAN STEAMERS

Empress of India (6000 tons) sails from Vancouver Oct. 16th.

Canadian-Australian Steamship Line

R.M. S. Miowera (3000) tons) due Victoria October 8th. Sails for Honolulu and Australian ports on Oct. 16th and monthly sailings thereafter.

The following Atlantic steamship lines represented, by which lowest rates can always be obtained:

Allan, American, Anchor, Beaver, Cunard, Dominion, Guion, French, Hansa, Hamburg American, North German, Lloyd and White Star Line.

For freight and passenger rates and other information apply to

G. L. COURTNEY, Agent C.P.R.,
Cor. Government and Fort streets.
GEO. McG. BROWN, Dist. Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

— THE —

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

— ELEGANT DAY COACHES —

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, Asia and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TONNAGE 1117
8 00 am	Lv	M1	...Tacoma...	110	Ar 5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	...Seattle...	82	Lv 3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv 11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	116	...Victoria...	M1	Lv 8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M1			A	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...Seattle....	59	Ar	9 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	..Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	31	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend	M1	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

S. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass Agent.
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— AND —

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation, etc., call upon or address

THOS A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1106 Pacific Ave. Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Comox for Valdez Island every alternate Thursday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, at the Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Mariposa.....Thursday, 19th Oct., at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

FOR HONOLULU

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, October 28, 1893, 2 p.m.

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

Great Northern Railway

Passengers for Chicago, Duluth, West Superior, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, should travel by this route.

Leave Victoria daily at 8:30 p.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis and the East.

This trans-continental line runs Buffet cars, containing bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., first-class coaches, and free tourist sleepers.

Through Palace sleeping cars between Seattle and Chicago.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanogan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky mountains in daylight. Fine scenery and a line free from dust.

For information, or publications, apply to

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Adelphi Block, Government street, next to Post office.

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Boys' and Men's.... Winter Suits and Overcoats

Splendid Assortment to Select from.

Eastern Tailor Made Suits and Overcoats to Measure.
Fit and Finish Guaranteed.
New Fall Samples Just to Hand. . . . . .

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Clothiers, Hatters and General Outfitters,
97 Johnson Street,
VICTORIA, B.C.

PRIBYLOV'S QUEST.

The Discovery of the Breeding Haunts of the Fur-Bearing Seals.

Now that the Behring Sea commission has concluded its labors, and, singular to say, both England and the United States claim to have come out best in the decisions, it might be interesting to narrate the history of the discovery of the seal islands," remarked A. C. Caperton, agent for a large New York house which deals in sealskin goods. Mr. Caperton has made several trips to Alaska and is perfectly familiar with the seal industry, from the roaring of the seals in a rookery on some Arctic coast down to the persuasive tones of a smiling Gotham clerk who is making the sale of a fine sacque to some wealthy woman.

"For the lover of true romance there is more than an international interest in the Behring Sea question," continued Mr. Caperton. "It was only about the close of the revolutionary war that the seal islands were discovered by civilized man, and that discovery is as full of romance as was the expedition of Ponce de Leon in search of the fabled fountain of immortal youth. Before that time the mysterious islands where the fur-bearing seals had their breeding places were known only to the Eskimos, and only with a grim and unsatisfactory shrug of the shoulders would they answer any inquiries on the subject. For a hundred years Russian keels plowed the waters of Behring sea and the north Pacific in the search for fur-bearing animals. Kamtschatka was discovered and settled, and the Aleutian islands were dotted with trading stations of Russian companies. Alaska was added to the possessions of Russia and a government established there. The numerous sea otters were almost exterminated. Two dozen Russian companies, with hundreds of vessels and thousands of men, were employed in the business.

"Meantime every year at certain seasons the channels around the Aleutian islands swarmed with fur seals, passing north in the spring and south in the fall. No seal was ever known to stop even an hour on any part of the known Alaskan shore. The natives professed absolute ignorance as to where the seals went ashore to breed. It was somewhere in the north, they said, but no Aleut had ever moored his little skin canoe on the beach of that mysterious land. For many years Russian vessels plied the Arctic waters in fruitless search for this mysterious home of the seal, where wealth in fabulous sums awaited the lucky explorer.

"But a Columbus finally appeared. His name was Gerassim Pribylov. He was a mate on a Russian vessel. An old gray-haired Aleut related to him a legend of the natives regarding certain islands said to exist in Behring. Old Pribyloy was superstitious as any sailor, and believed there was some truth in the legend. The next spring he fitted up the little sloop St. George and sailed from Ounalaska out into the foggy northern sea. He passed through great swarms of seals as he sailed to the north, but gradually they disappeared, and after sailing all summer over the icy waste of waters, with never a ship or even an island in sight, he returned south again to his winter quarters. As he went back the seals came with him, for they also had a mysterious hiding place south for the winter. But old Pribyloy was chock full of grit. The next spring he followed the seals back north again. He kept this up for three seasons, and finally in 1786 was rewarded by making the joyful discovery of the mysterious breeding grounds. For weeks he had been enveloped in a dense fog, and was making progress so slow that his patience was severely tried, when suddenly one day in July he heard a vague roaring and rumbling sound coming through the dense vapor. Old Pribyloy danced with glee, for his experienced ear told him that the great roaring came from a seal rookery. Guided by the sound he steered the vessel through the dense fog and soon ran up against a rocky island that rose like a wall out of the ocean. Along the rocky shore millions of seals were lying as closely together as World's fair visitors pushing through an exit gate at the closing hour.

"Old Pribyloy and his crew shouted for joy, for he had at last found the mysterious breeding place of the wily seal. His fortune was made. He loaded down his ship with skins and sailed back to Ounalaska, after leaving a part of his crew to guard the secret of his discovery. He sold his cargo in the nearest Russian port and fitted out his vessel for another voyage north. Before leaving the island he took possession of it in the name of the Czar of Russia and named it St. George, after his vessel. But the secret was too big to keep, and the next year, 1787, all his men deserted him, and when he started to sail north from Ounalaska a dozen vessels hovered about him and followed his vessel north. His secret became known and the seal islands became a common property. Pribyloy's men discovered the other seal island, St. Paul's, that same summer. These seal islands are 200 miles from any other island or mainland and are 1,000 miles north of Sitka as the crow flies, or 1,500 miles by vessel. It is difficult to approach the islands, and a vessel sometimes lingers for two weeks in their vicinity before being able to find them on account of the dense fog. These islands lie just where the warm Japan current of the Pacific meets the icy currents from the Arctic ocean, and hence the fog of summer and the blinding snow of winter. The seal that inhabits the warmer waters of the central Pacific in the winter seeks this constant summer fog every year."—Chicago Herald.

The Delineator.

The Delineator for November is the first of the three great winter numbers, and is a splendid specimen of this popular magazine. All the needs of ladies, misses and children are fully considered in the styles for the coming season, which are sensible and beautiful in themselves, and are most attractively displayed. A special article on "Dinner and Evening Gowns" will be appreciated at this time, as will also "Two Menus for a Thanksgiving Dinner." The tennis article treats of mixed doubles and tournaments. There is a well-written paper on "Children's Associates," and an original fancy dress drill for an equal number of boys and girls. An article valuable to the housewife for its suggestiveness is called "As Winter Comes On," and the second instalment of household renovation deals with walls and floors. Around the tea table treats of current fancies, the floral article for the month is on the culture of lilies, and entertainment for autumn days and relaxation for the longer evenings is provided in a harvest home and a geography party. In addition there is a continued instruction in netting, knitting, crocheting, lace-making, etc., etc. This magazine should be in the hands of every housekeeper. One year's subscription, $1; single copies, 15 cents. Address orders to the Delineator Publishing Co. (Ltd.), 33 Richmond street west, Toronto.

Gladstone and Argyll.

If the house of lords could be treated as a mere stage and its debates as picturesque scenic displays, the second night of the home rule debate would have to be regarded as very much more successful than the first. Clear your minds of the ghastly anomaly of a handful of English, Irish and Scotch landlords affecting to control the whole constitutional machine, and you could surrender yourself for a few moments to the old world picturesqueness, the mere antiquarian interests of a debate in the gilded chamber. In the house of commons you have a thoroughly modern setting—sober green benches, plain oak paneling, thin washed out colors in the windows. In the house of lords you have a rich flood of golden light pouring in through beautifully designed and tinted glass, a gorgeous effect of plenteous gilding, elaborate carving all sorts of dainty bits of color, from the reds and purples of the windows to the greys and whites and soft yellows of the peeresses' dresses, with a final splash of red morocco from the woolsack and the benches on the floor. A peeress in a plum colored dress was in herself a perfect centre of all sorts of riotous tricks of sunlight and shadow.

The Duke of Argyll's speech furnished a certain appropriate intellectual setting to these purely outward impressions. If there ever were a perfect embodiment of the old time spirit in our politics the Duke of Argyll is the man. Lord Salisbury, the proud and rather gruff master of the house of lords, is with all his reactionary politics a far more modern example than the Duke of Argyll. Take away from Mr. Gladstone his sympathy and his genius and his glow and you have an assemblage of qualities which are exactly reproduced in the Duke. The two men have been brought up in the same school of oratory. They affect the same stately forms of speech, the classical quotations, the sonorous and carefully balanced sentences, the heavy and yet methodical swing of style, the nicely calculated effects. Both draw their mental sustenance from old world sources, both have lived together with the same men upon the same grand stage. The white flowing silvery hair, the sharp delicate features, the thin, cocked nose of the Duke are as characteristic in their way as the immense forehead, the hawk's eye, the mobile mouth and the magnificent pose of the premier. The difference is that one man has lived and moved, the other is the mere lost echo of dead thoughts, buried ideas, forgotten times. For all this it was pleasant to listen to perhaps the most violent personal tirade that has been delivered during the whole home rule controversy.

The silvery voice, thinner than Mr. Gladstone's, but still exceedingly sweet in intonation, the slow and graceful gestures, the fine head, the slight if rather weak figure, were both worth hearing and observing. For the rest, the characteristic of the speech was its extreme license of language. Mr. Gladstone was treated as if he were the devil on earth, the author of every vile political contrivance known to the sixteenth century. His motives, his policy, his inner mind were all subjected to a dissection as pitiless as it was irrelevant. Nothing could have been more characteristic of the chamber and of the man who addressed an extremely sympathetic—if slightly puzzled—audience than that the Irish question was treated as the offspring of the malignanat brain of the prime minister. National feeling, economic facts, historic evolution—all these things were as nothing. What the nation was witnessing at this moment was an example of Mr. Gladstone's pure fiendishness. Liar, imposter, knave, enemy of the country, traitor to the empire, curse of British politics—these were the epithets which, almost as I have stated them, overflowed the Duke's lips concerning the man whom the people happened to have chosen as prime minister of England and director of the fortunes of the empire.—London Chronicle.

Northern Pacific Fast Time.

Commencing Sunday, October 1st, the Northern Pacific Railway will resume its double train service from Portland to St. Paul and Chicago. Both trains will be equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, Pullman upholstered tourist, magnificent dining cars, and elegant high-back coaches, affording a quick and most enjoyable trip across the continent. Rates, time tables and general information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to E. E. Blackwood, agent.

The czar of Russia shows undoubted sagacity in adopting the best physical means of holding together his vast empire. He has pushed the transcaspian military railway southeastward until it has almost reached the frontiers of both India and China, the two powers most likely to dispute with him the acquisition of further dominion in Central Asia. Having thus assured the safety of the Russian position in the south-east he has undertaken a more stupendous work in the beginning of the construction of an unbroken line of railway to connect European Russia with a port on the Pacific ocean. The whole length of the Asiatic or main Siberian line is 4,900 miles. The estimated cost is $200,000,000. The work, which is now progressing from both ends towards the centre, is to be completed in about ten years. There will then be a stretch of railway, all located upon Russian territory, about 6,000 miles in length, holding European Russia and Asiatic Russia firmly together with a continuous band of steel.

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

(Kamloops Sentinel.)

Chief Justice Begbie is still a resident of the city. His health has much improved since his sojourn here.

John Hepburn, manager of the Victoria Hydraulic Company, at Forks of Quesnelle, arrived in the city on Tuesday and left for the coast on Wednesday morning. He states that the prospects have never looked better for Cariboo than at present, and he is satisfied that the Victoria company has good paying ground. A nugget worth $10 has been picked up on a shovel. Mr. Hepburn is a hard worker, and if there is anything in the ground he will take it out.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—C Brasch, C L Armstrong, Miss M Holeman, C B Holeman, H Lampchon, W F Sargeant, M White, Miss Robinson, J Bunker, P Anderson, E Struven, E Johnson, H Springer, A Schermonerhern, P H Paulson, J E Ames, H M Wright and wife, H Middleton, Mrs F W Clayton, H W Holden, E J Lyons, Miss Carter, E W James, W O Flaherty, P F Keeley, E W Baker, Miss Junkiers and sister, H E Levy, G S Wickford, E L Willis, W Maxwell, T J Crane, E F Brownlee, A W Moss, R Mackelroy, C Cryderman, C Martin, Mrs G Davis and son, O Borden, E Gowdy, C Gregory.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—Teresa Wilson, W Murrell, A B Edgar, W Steinbridge, J C Campbell, J J Godfrey, J Arkenmall, W Alexander, Mrs Skiller, C G Skeene, G Baufly, Sergt J M Langley, A G Robertson, H J Brady, E H Fletcher, Sister Antoinette, C Hall, J Taylor, J C McLaren, E B Coon, M A Burr, W A Diar, Edith V Wilson, Eliza Aitken, A R Davies, E Hopper, J Whitty, W B Skillen, C Sherman, R V LeBas, A G Smith, T B Hall, T. H Langley, G S Dutcher, Mrs Reid, Jas Duncan, F H Tuck, Col J Peters, Mrs. Hall, F W Oaksmith, O P Murray, Mrs Murray, M Henry, W Smith, R Bowers, G W Reid, R E Evans, Mrs LeBas, J Cloverland, Mrs Askew, H Y Burner, Sister Monaldi, H H Spicer, R Thom, A Martin, Capt Mellon, H R Morse, M C Ireland, J B McKim, G R Oddershaw, W W Foster, Chas Tilley, S B Beale, R Draney, S Sutherland, Miss Gowan, Mrs D Campbell, J Powley, H Croft, R Coillster, CMrs Spicer, C Thomson, A Wass.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Ames Holden Co, J W Mellor, R A Brown & Co, J Piercy & Co, Colonist P & P Co, Leonard & J, Valo & B, E G Prior & Co, Hastings Sawmill Co, J A T Caton & Co, Schi H E F Co, Green W & Co, H Bornstein, Oppenheimer Bros, Rasmussen Bros, J H Todd & Son, H Saunders, C T W Piper, B & K M Co, Mrs Geo Davis, R P Rithet & Co, Ltd.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—G C Shaw, R McDonald, J Fullerton, Turner Beeton & Co, Col In'd Rev, H Mansell, McL & McF, J Horner, Lens & Leiser, T S Futcher, G Fowel, J H Baker, H B Morris, Cochrane & M, Fell & Co, A R McC W S Hampson, J Partridge, E G Prior, P T Patton, Mrs P Wilson, F M Graham, G R Jackson, P T Pierre, Alex Yye, J Barnsley, S Reid, Erskine Wal & Co, J Piercy, Mrs Bickford, F Bertick, W & J Wilson, J Calvert, P T Johnson, W Croft, Mrs M G Vigor, W J Jeffrey, Fuller & Goodwin, A W Wilson, Cudson & P, E C Baker, J H Falconer, H Bay Co, J H Todd, J R Rennie, L G Burns, H Creech, Mrs T Garvin, S H E Co, Thorpe & Co, Major & E, Weller Bros, Dom Exp Co.

"I'm so nervous"—before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I'm so well"—after taking Hood's. Moral—"Be sure to get Hood's."

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Good cigars are now high priced, because of high tariff laws.

MASTIFF PLUG CUT is making pipe-smoking popular because it gives more for the money.

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO.,
Richmond, Va., and Montreal

THE TO Comfort ON Washday IS

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VICTORIA B.C.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.)

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL
House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent

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Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

PETITION PRAYER REFUSED

(Continued from page 4.)

finances he believed could be raised in sufficient sums to carry them through.

Moderator Macrae asked what sum could the new congregation guarantee to pay current expenses? He wanted to know that the new congregation would do everything in decency and order.

Mr. Chapman said that the remark "in decency" was insulting and Moderator Macrae should retract.

Moderator Macrae said that he would have to apologize for the Lord's Prayer.

Mr. Chapman said it was the inflection of the voice.

Moderator Macrae replied that he was not a rhetorician and it was coming down to a fine point to talk of inflections. He asked if the congregation could give a guarantee of $1500 or $1800 for pastor's stipend.

Moderator Macrae asked them to fix upon the permanent location of the church and presbytery adjourned till this evening.

Moderator Macrae opened the evening session with prayer. The name of Mr. Young was dropped from the committee appointed to answer reasons of appeal of Rev. P. McF. Macleod from the judgment of the presbytery.

Dr. Campbell's name was substituted instead.

Moderator Macrae then asked the petitioners to give in any further light on the subject of the location of the new church and the financial status.

Gordon Chapman said that the petitioners had considered the subject of stipend and would not give an answer under this heading until they were properly constituted an organized body by presbytery. He referred the presbytery to the blue book in answer to the question of location.

Mr. Falconer said the blue book only required stipend guarantee after organization. The petitioners would be willing to abide by the rules of the Presbyterian church in Canada. The permanent site of the church would be settled upon with the approval of presbytery. The blue book also referred to this as "after organization business."

Gordon Chapman asked if the law was correctly interpreted.

The chair said that the rule applied to congregations already organized.

Moderator Macrae said that the presbytery were only protecting themselves when they asked for a guarantee of $1000, which was the smallest sum the law of the church allowed to Presbyterian clergymen.

Mr. Falconer—Suppose that the congregation give an undertaking that they will not fall back on the presbytery.

Moderator Macrae replied that that would not do. A stipulated sum must be mentioned.

Gordon Chapman said that they were strictly within the law according to blue book and did not intend to give any further promise.

R. B. McMicking, on behalf of St. Andrew's congregation, said that the session of St. Andrew's church never had any disposition to get rid of its members. They wanted members. He read from the report placed by session to committee by Nanaimo presbytery to enquire into the matter. The report said that the session of St. Andrew's believed that the new church was not being formed because the growth of Presbyterianism required it and that existing Presbyterian churches could accommodate all Presbyterians. St. Andrew's church was under financial difficulty and the formation of another church would not be beneficial to the Presbyterian church in Victoria. The report also stated that the rules of the church in the matter of organization had not been properly complied with. Some of the members of the new congregation before being granted disjunction from St. Andrew's were taking part in the formation of a new church and in that manner creating a schism. St. Andrew's church opposed organization for those reasons.

J. B. McKilligan said he reiterated in the strongest terms that not one of them had expressed anything but the kindliest feeling towards the petitioners. He had said at Nanaimo that Mr. Macleod was welcome to any members of St. Andrew's who could not worship under any other minister. This was said in the kindliest manner. The presbytery must satisfy themselves of the necessity for a congregation and that the law of the church has been complied with. The objections were on broad general Presbyterian grounds. The formation of a new congregation would not affect St. Andrew's. They doubted the wisdom of the action of the petitioners.

Moderator Macrae asked for the opinion of session of St. Andrew's regarding a church in James Bay.

R. B. McMicking said he doubted very much whether a fully organized church could hold its own in that district at present. The furthest part of James Bay was only a mile from St. Andrew's. A mission might flourish.

Alex. Shaw asked if the establishment of a church at the corner of Pandora avenue and Broad streets would affect St. Andrew's.

J. B. McKilligan replied that the question could not well be answered unless it was said whether that would be permanent location.

Dr. Campbell, on behalf of the First Presbyterian church, read a resolution submitted to the committee. The resolution said that there was no need of another Presbyterian church, especially in the neighborhood of the First church or St. Andrew's. The resolution suggested another site if presbytery considered the petition favorably. First church and St. Andrew's, said the speaker, were already too near. The presbytery could find the petitioners a good location. Work estate and James Bay were mentioned. The First church had 40 families in James Bay. The Methodist and the Church of England were wise in the distribution of the churches. He thought that James Bay was a good field and there was a large element over there for a good congregation.

Clerk MacRae, on behalf of St. Paul's, said that he believed in church extension. He did not believe in indiscriminate multiplication. That principle would lead to inexplicable confusion. There were two congregations already too near together. The greatest difficulty was the manner in which this matter had been taken up since inception. The fundamental laws of the church had been broken from the beginning. The Baptist, Methodist and Anglican churches were distributed according to territorial necessities. A properly carried out movement for church extension in James Bay would have his approval. The fact of the name of Mr. Macleod being attached to the petition was illegal. If the names were not there he would have no hesitation in how he would vote. He was subject to presbytery. This presbytery had the power to remove him this very night. The presbytery would be bound down to the name of one minister. He was obliged to protect existing congregations. There were certain complications which acted as coercion. The question must be dealt with as a matter of church law.

Gordon Chapman said that it was not the intention to remain at the corner of Pandora avenue and Broad street. This was the only building available. He asked if, when Victoria West was about to be organized, the petitioners were catechized on the question of salary of the minister.

Clerk MacRae said that the petitioners gave an estimate.

Gordon Chapman—The present petitioners also have given an estimate.

Clerk MacRae—Every member and adherent was canvassed.

Gordon Chapman said that it was the opinion of petitioners that James Bay would be a good field.

Moderator Macrae, in summing up the case, said that the petitioners had rights. The names were bona fide. They were persons in whom presbytery were interested and entitled to consideration of presbytery. It would not do to exclude those persons from the Presbyterian church. It was his desire to retain them if he could do so in following out the laws of the church and the Gospel of Christ. There was a fault in the site. It had been leased for a year and it had been admitted that perhaps they would have to continue there longer. The petition for a church in Vancouver had been granted. Petitioners had said they would shortly remove to Mount Pleasant. They instead had built another church on the original site. Would it be to the interests of Presbyterianism to organize a church in the old Methodist church? It was wise to organize in James Bay. There were little children in James Bay. They must look out for the lambs, for if the lambs were not cared for there would be no sheep. If the petitioners were to organize in James Bay it would be a good thing. He proposed that a committee of this presbytery be appointed to confer with the petitioners and come to some amicable conclusion when the presbytery meets to-morrow morning.

Mr. Falconer said that the time asked by Moderator Macrae for consideration was not long enough. The representatives of the petitioners would not promise anything without further instruction. The new congregation had to stay there for the year. If the presbytery could say to the petitioners that after the lapse of the year they must go to James Bay, that would be different.

Clerk MacRae said that the present congregation might not be the congregation of the year to come and that congregation would not feel themselves bound by any previous action. If another Presbyterian church were organized in the centre of the city it would mean three pastors running after one man.

J. B. McKilligan wanted a site selected in James Bay. It was a rather wide area.

Moderator Macrae, Alexander Shaw and Rev. A. B. Winchester were appointed to confer with petitioners and report on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Presbytery met at 10 o'clock this morning, when Moderator Macrae stated that the committee appointed to confer with the petitioners for the new church reported no progress. The matter was laid over for consideration at the afternoon session.

It was decided that Cedar Hill, East Fernwood and Spring Ridge should be erected into a mission and supply given by Presbytery in the usual way. It was recommended that a student missionary be appointed. The Presbytery had asked the church and manse board to loan $700 on each of the above missions, to be repaid in five annual instalments, and recommended that the additional $500 be raised in Victoria. A letter was read from Dr. Robertson stating that the loans referred to had been granted by the church and manse board at Winnipeg, and that Mr. Chisholm, a student of Manitoba Theological College, would be appointed. Mr. Macrae will continue in charge until Mr. Chisholm's arrival.

Rev. Mr. Macrae reported $500 on hand towards the erection of a new church at Cedar Hill, the result of the Ladies' Aid Society's efforts.

The report of Mr. D. Ross was read re the separation of Cedar Hill from Victoria West. The people of St. Paul's had cheerfully guaranteed the necessary sum to pay Mr. Macrae's salary, interest and other necessary expenses.

Rev. Mr. Macrae reported that so far the people of Victoria West had met all financial engagements besides reducing the debt on the building to the extent of between $200 and $300 per year.

It was agreed that the next meeting of Presbytery be held at Nanaimo on the third Monday in December at 2.30 o'clock. The appointment of Mr. Ross to Northfield and Mr. Brown to Alberni by the superintendent of missions was confirmed.

In the afternoon, after Dr. Campbell had led in prayer, Moderator Macrae left the chair and read the following resolution:

Whereas the petitioners desire organization in the old Methodist church, corner of Broad street and Pandora avenue, and refuse present organization in any other part of the city,

Whereas the old Methodist church, the present place of worship is within 500 yards of St. Andrew's church and 700 yards of First Presbyterian church, and the organization of a new church in such proximity to these two churches is calculated to weaken these churches which are now struggling under heavy financial responsibilities,

Whereas the mission station at East Fernwood and Spring Ridge are severed by action of the presbytery at this meeting from St. Andrew's church and First church respectively and thereby considerably weakened,

Whereas it is the expressed opinion of the representatives of the petitioners as well as all other parties interested that there is no need of a new organization in the vicinity of the present place of worship,

Whereas notwithstanding the most careful inquiries the presbytery have been unable to ascertain whether the proposed new organization will be able to be self-sustaining or not,

Whereas the name of the Rev. P. McF. Macleod is mentioned in the petition as pastor elect of the proposed organization which is contrary to the laws and usages of the Presbyterian church in such cases,

Whereas Rev. P. McF. Macleod is at present under censure of this presbytery, and therefore cannot be appointed by this court,

Whereas the petitioners refuse organization in James Bay, notwithstanding that the sessions of St. Andrew's and First churches, the missionary in charge of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, and the presbytery are unanimous in the belief that not only is there room but much need of mission work in this locality to overtake the work of our church,

Resolved, that the presbytery refuse to grant the prayer of the petition in its present form but recommend that the petitioners proceed immediately to take the necessary steps to petition the presbytery for organization at a central point in James Bay district.

The resolution was seconded by Elder Shaw and carried unanimously by the presbytery.

The chair asked if the petitioners acquiesced, and J. H. Falconer replied that a communication from the congregation had stated their views on the subject.

Dr. Campbell again asked whether they acquiesced.

Mr. Falconer said they protested and would appeal to the synod.

Moderator Macrae, Rev. A. B. Winchester, Rev. D. MacRae and Elder Shaw were appointed a committee to answer reasons of appeal of the petitioners to synod, and the presbytery concluded with benediction.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

ATHLETICS.

M'LEOD THE CHAMPION.

Dan McLeod won the championship and the first prize of the three nights' wrestling tournament at Oddfellows' hall last evening by throwing Joe Acton in seven minutes.

After a couple of preliminary bouts between lesser lights Joe Acton and Dan McLeod were called out, and were received with considerable enthusiasm. After trying for a hold for a few moments, Acton went down on all fours, with McLeod riding for a waist hold and trying for a hammer; but Acton rose and broke loose, and in a moment McLeod was down with Acton riding and trying to tire his arms. Acton tried with an ineffectual neck and crotch hold and a neck and leg lock to throw McLeod, and finally with a body hold lifted him up, but McLeod twisted out skilfully and broke away. In a moment McLeod was again riding, and after a few tries got a good half Nelson and crotch hold and threw Acton over, quickly flattening his shoulders to the floor and winning the round in seven minutes. The work of both men was skilful, and they were in such good form and so evenly matched as to make their wrestling interesting, and they were frequently applauded.

The prizes of the tournament were $000, $200, $100, $50 and $25, Dan McLeod taking the first, Joe Acton the second, Vincent White the third, Alto the fourth and Johansen and Casey dividing the fifth money between them.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS IN NEW YORK.

Livingstone, S. I., N. Y., Oct. 4.—The threatening weather prevented a large crowd at the cricket match begun here to-day between the Australian cricketers and the eighteen selected from the leading clubs in this vicinity. The game was started with A. E. Patterson of Staten Island and A. Brown of Brooklyn at bat for the Americans, whose innings closed for 114. The play was unmarked by any special brilliancy, and its colorless character was generally commented upon. The Australians went in at 4:25 with Lyons and Bannerman at the wickets. The latter hit to the off side for two runs, and was cleverly bowled by Wright within five minutes of the start. George Giffin took his place and received hearty applause on sending a ball out of the boundary for four. Runs came slowly thereafter, and when stumps were drawn the visitors' score stood at 33 for two wickets down. The game will be resumed at 10:30 to-morrow morning.

We Can Act

And do act rightly by our customers. All goods marked in plain figures, not a Chinese puzzle on a ticket in our store. One price to all, and that written in plain English at Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

We Like to Sing

The praises of our men's and boys' clothing, it is so good and so cheap. Think of being able to buy a heavy blue pilot cloth overcoat for $8, or a reefer jacket for $6, and a boys' suit for $2 at Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

Albion House Great Sale.

The store will be closed on Friday and Saturday next and open again on Monday, Oct. 2nd. The lowest and final cut will be made. The store is rented and all must go by the 15th. Goods will be sold so low that stealing would be superfluous. Come early; some very recherche novelties yet unsold—and will be sold for next to nothing.

Bossi vs. the Corporation.

The case of Bossi vs. the Corporation, wherein the plaintiff claims $1,000 for damages to his property, was heard in the county court before Mr. Justice Drake. Buildings owned by the plaintiff were condemned as a dangerous nuisance by the city engineer and inspector, and were by resolution of the city council ordered to be pulled down. The plaintiff contends that the foundation was weakened by the flow of water from one of the city's drains and consequently holds the corporation responsible. His lordship reserved judgment. Aikman for plaintiff. Prior for defendant.

Negligent Jurymen.

It is rather a serious matter for a juryman to fail to answer a summons to appear in the supreme court. There were two absentees at to-day's court of assize. Joseph Phillips, a grand juryman, and G. R. W. Stewart, a petty juryman. The latter was fined $20. Mr. Phillips was excused by Mr. Justice Crease on the ground that he was an American citizen. Justice Crease, on looking up the matter, found that that was no excuse. In instructing the sheriff to send for Mr. Phillips Mr. Justice Crease said that it was a funny thing that a man who was born a British subject, although a naturalized American, and had made his living here for 12 or 15 years and had a big contract with the government of the province, could not give a couple of hours' time when asked to do so.

Steamer City of Puebla is due from San Francisco.

AN ANIMATED DISPUTE

At the Aldermanic Election in the South Ward To-Day.

The vote in the South Ward to-day developed into a very interesting contest, with some amusing incidents. It was announced at 11 o'clock that William McDowell, one of the candidates, was disqualified because it was alleged he had a suit pending against the city. A notice to that effect was posted up outside of the East Indian bazaar, where the election was being held. Mr. McDowell very promptly tore the notice down. The officers of the election then announced to each voter that Mr. McDowell was disqualified. He, however, stood by and denied the assertion. He said he had a claim against the city for a broken drain which damaged his property, but denied that he had filed a suit. The affair, as can be imagined, created no end of fun, the contestants taking it all in good part. A voter who had cast his ballot for Mr. McDowell later entered a protest. Returning Officer Bull, who arrived at the polls just before the close, announced that he would throw out all of the McDowell ballots. It is believed that the election is invalid. The poll stood as follows:

Dennis Reginald Harris	120
John Dougal	63
William McDowell	47

The McDowell votes were not recorded in the official statement.

—In the police court this morning Ah Sing, convicted of assaulting Alfred Deacon, was sentenced to two months' hard labor.

—A meeting of Rev. Mr. McLeod's congregation will be held this evening in the old Methodist church, corner of Pandora and Broad streets, to receive the report of the committee appointed by the petitioners to meet the Presbytery. A prayer meeting will also be held in connection.

—The following gifts have been received at the Old Men's Home for the month of September: Noah Shakespeare, papers; Mrs. Crawford, papers; John P. Pelletier, clothing; Mr. Jack, fruit; Mr. W. Moore, flowers; Mrs. G. winter, flowers; Mr. I. Nicholson, clothing. H. A. Sutherland, superintendent.

MARRIED.

BUCHOLZ-STRATFORD—In this city, Victoria West, at the residence of the bride's father, October 3, 1893, by the Rev. W. D. Barber, of St. Saviour's church, Capt. Otto Bucholz to Nellie Campbell Stratford, and youngest granddaughter of the late Dr. Stratford, of Auckland, New Zealand.

Argyle House

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.

14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.

12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.

6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.

12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.

15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.

WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.

WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.

CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.

GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.

WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.

BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.

WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR

A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.
A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.
A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.

J. Horner & Co.

Notice---For Cash Only.

On and after September 15th, the Victoria West Coal Yard will sell Coal at the following rates.

Best Wellington (Screened) Coal, $7.00 per Ton. Best Slack Coal, $4.00.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

Telephone 212. VICTORIA WEST COAL YARD.

FOR CASH ONLY.

We the undersigned Coal Dealers from and after the 15th inst. will sell Coal at the following Rates:

Best Screened Coal, -	$7.00 per Ton.
do do do -	$2 per 1-4 Ton.
Slack, - - - -	$4.00 per Ton.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

VICTORIA COAL, WOOD & LUMBER CO.,
CENTRAL COAL AND WOOD YARD,
WELLINGTON COAL YARD,
BRODERICK'S COAL YARD
ROCK BAY COAL YARD,
JANION'S WHARF COAL YARD.

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(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase)....£600,000, $2,920,000
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IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

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Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the new famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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JUST RECEIVED

First of the Season's Whole Boned Extra selected Newfoundland Cod, at

R. H. JAMESON'S,
33 FORT STEET, RED FRONT.

What do you want A Waterproof for?

To Wear in Wet Weather?

Then you want to be sure that it is waterproof and you want the best article that you can get for the money. These chemically treated cloth garments are neither one thing nor the other. Did you ever see one after it had been thoroughly wet and then had dried up to about two sizes smaller.

Macintosh English Waterproof Coats

ARE JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

All kinds from $6.50 to $16 at

Cameron's
55 Johnson Street.

British Columbia Milling & Mining Co'y, (LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 24.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of one cent per share has this day been levied upon the members of the above named Company, payable at the Company's office, No. 48 Langley street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the seventh day of October, 1893, from and after which date all shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent, to be dealt with according to law.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE A. SARGISON, Secretary.

Victoria, September 4, 1893. s6-15t

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

American Schooner "Wm. Bowden" CARL FJERESK, Master.

Neither Capt Fjeresk nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

ROB'T WARD & CO., Limited Liability, Temple Building, Agents and Consignees.

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Finest CABINET PHOTOS $3.00 PER DOZEN, FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

K. FORBES MACKIE, Photographer, 52½ Government Stree

Municipal Election.

To the Electors of South Ward:—

Ladies and gentlemen:—Having been nominated as a candidate for South Ward I solicit your votes and suffrage and as I have time on my hands I mean to work for the advantage of my constituents and the city at large.

WM. McDOWELL.

Municipal Election.

To the Electors of South Ward:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Having been nominated as a Candidate for South Ward I solicit your votes and suffrage.

J. DOUGALL.

Oct2-3t (Colonist copy.)

To the Electors of South Ward.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I am a candidate for election for South Ward and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

D. R. HARRIS.

Victoria, 2nd October, 1893. tf

SPECTACLE WEARERS

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS In British Columbia,

F. W. Nolte & Co.
37 Fort Street.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

BR. SHIP FORMOSA, Capt. Kain, from Liverpool.

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel without their written order.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd. Agents.

s3